The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BUSHEER, 792 tons, 130 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on the 24th May 1870, at noon.

	May		June.
Leave Bombay	24	Leave Negapatam	3
,, Carwar	26	,, Madras	6
,, Narrakal	28	,, Coconada	8
,, Tuticorin	29	,, Vizagapatam	9
,, Colombo	30	,, Bimlipatam	9
,, Galle	31	,, Gopalpore	10
		Arrive Calcutta	12

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to end of August the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 16th May 1870, at noon.

Up.	May.	Down.	June.
Leave Bombay	16	Leave Bussorah	4
,, Kurrachee	20	,, Mahomerah	4
,, Guadur	21	,, Fao	4
,, Muscat	24	,, Bushire	7
,, Bunder Abbas	26	,, Linga	9
,, Linga	27	,, Bunder Abbas	11
,, Bushire	30	,, Muscat	13
,, Fao	31	,, Guadur	15
,, Mahomerah	31	,, Kurrachee	18
Arrive Bussorah ..... June.	1	Arrive Bombay	21

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
,, Rutnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Saturday.
,, Malwan	,,	,, Calicut	,,
,, Vingorla	,,	,, Tellicherry	,,
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Cannanore	,,
,, Carwar	,,	,, Mangalore	Sunday.
,, Compta	,,	,, Compta	Monday.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Carwar	,,
,, Cannanore	Wednesday.	,, Goa	Tuesday.
,, Tellicherry	,,	,, Vingorla	,,
,, Calicut	,,	,, Malwan	,,
,, Beypore	,,	,, Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer TILLY, Captain Hanna, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 9th May, 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE A 1 s.s. JOHN DRYDEN, 1037 tons, Captain Donkin. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will be despatched hence about the 18th proximo.

For further particulars, rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 27th April 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£23	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food
Suez	38	22		8	
Port Said	40	24		9	
Messina	48	33		12	
Naples	50	35		13	
Leghorn	53	36		15	
Genoa	53	36		15	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first-class S. S. "EGITTO," 1,800 tons, affording excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay about the end of May.

For Prospectuses of this new Steamer line, as also for rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April, 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ⅞ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5	Without food
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship AFRIQUE, 3,500 tons, Captain Roland, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th June next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, FREISWERCK, & Co., Agents,

Elphinstone Circle, 10th May 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports and to Liverpool direct.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £55; 2nd class £35.

To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.

To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £55; 2nd class £34.

} Exclusive of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on SATURDAY, 21st May.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE NEERA leaving 21st, and the KRISHNA 30th May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class	£55
Second Class	£35

Our Agents in London are prepared to obtain POLICIES on COTTON by our Steamers via Canal at 20s. per cent w a.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN addition to the Monthly Line of Steamers between BOMBAY and TRIESTE, the Company have resolved upon establishing a transhipment service at Port Said for goods shipped for Trieste by steamers sailing under any flag whatever from the JAPANESE, CHINESE, and INDIAN Ports to MEDITERRANEAN or BRITISH Ports via Suez Canal.

Merchants and Shippers, who avail themselves of this mode of conveyance, are respectfully requested to address such goods to the Austrian Lloyd's Agency at Port Said, which will care for their transhipment upon and forwarding by the Company's weekly steamers, running between that port and Trieste, via ALEXANDRIA, charging the following rates of freight:—

Cotton, Wool, Skins, Tea	24 shillings per ton of 40 Eng. c. ft.		
Indigo, Silk	60	,, ,,	20 cwt.
Gum, Incense, Coffee, Pepper Oil-Seeds, Ginger, Rice, Oils, &c.	40	,, ,,	20 cwt.

inclusive of transhipment-expences, as also of eventual charges for disembarkment, storing, and re-embarkment. On these rates a reduction of 8s. per ton of 20 cwt. is allowed when goods are received and embarked at Port Said by any other medium than that of the Lloyd's Agency.

The Company undertake, at Merchant's request, the Insurance against Sea risks at the following premium per cent Lst.

From Port Said to Trieste 8 shillings from 1st of April to 30th Sep.

10 ,, 1st of Oct. to 31st Mar.

Goods for Odessa and ports of the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, touched at by the Company's steamers, will, also be received and forwarded at the above rates of freight.

Trieste, 15th February 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,

Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine first-class full power Screw Steamer ADALIA, Sanderson, Commander, 1,270 Tons register, will be despatched for Liverpool direct on or about the 22nd instant. This Steamer has a spar deck with splendid accommodation for a few First-class Passengers. Passage to Liverpool £45, exclusive of Wines and Liquors.

For further particulars apply to

MACDONALD, TWEEDIE, & Co., Agents.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

STEAM TO LONDON via COLOMBO AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine First-class Screw Steamer EMMA ASH, J. C. Parker. 1,139 tons register, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for the above destination on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, and has excellent accommodation for 15 first-class and 6 second-class passengers.

For freight to Colombo and for passage to Colombo and London apply to PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

Forbes Street, 9th May 1870.

MESSRS. THOS. AND JAS. HARRISON'S LINE OF STEAMERS, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE s. s. CORDOVA, 1060 T. R., 250 H. P., Captain Hyde, Commander, the FIRST VESSEL of this LINE, will SAIL about 17th MAY for LIVERPOOL, touching at Suez and Port Said, to be followed at short intervals by other steamers:—

Rates of Passage—1st Class.

To Suez .... £ 35 }
,, Port Said... ,, 32 }
,, Liverpool... ,, 45 }

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be obtained on board at moderate rates.

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare. For further particulars, rates of freight, and forms of Bills of Lading, apply to WALLACE & Co., Agents.

25 Church Gate Street.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE S. S. BENGAL (2,185 tons and 465 H. P.) WILL BE DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL via CANAL, on the 23rd instant at noon.

Rates of Passage Money.

To Suez, First Class	£ 40	Second Class	£ 28
To Liverpool do.	£ 60	Do. do.	£ 40

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent P. & O. Co.

3 Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th May 1870.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL EARLY NEXT MONTH.

(Under engagement to H. M.'s Government for conveyance of Troops).

THE Composite Clipper-built Ship DILHAREE, 1,293 Tons, W. H. Bisset, Commander classed A1 16 years at Lloyds. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will sail as above.

For particulars as to rates of Freight and Passage apply to

Bombay, 28th April 1870. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

Calling at Havre, if sufficient inducement offer.

THE new first class AA 1 Iron Ship BRITISH EMPIRE, 1,499 tons register, Alexander Druchard, Commander, having fully half of her Cargo engaged, will have prompt despatch. She has superior accommodation for a few First-class Passengers, for particulars regarding which or freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Agents Ship British Empire.

Bombay, 30th April 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—The Clipper Ship MICHAEL SCOTT, 1,500 tons register, A 1 for 20 years, Llewhellin, Commander, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 1st June. This vessel has excellent accommodation for Invalids, as first-class passengers, proceeding home round the Cape. The Commander would be glad to take charge of a few children going home to friends.—For particulars apply to Captain Llewhellin on board, or to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,

Secretaries & Treasurers.

5th May 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
6 ,, Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 ,, Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 ,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 ,, White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY of SHANGHAE, from Glasgow, are requested to send Boats alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Crockett without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 5th May 1870. Agents of Captain and Owners.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship RIVER LUNE, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside to take delivery of their respective goods, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Williams, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Williams will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,

Bombay, 5th May 1870. Agents ship River Lune.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. EMMA ASH, from Hull, are hereby informed that as their BOATS did not come ALONGSIDE yesterday to take delivery of their goods, the same will be landed by Captain Parker, at the risk and expense of the owners thereof, at the Town Customs House and lodged in the Government Warehouse, unless claimed immediately after being landed.

Delivery Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to us for countersignature.

The ship's responsibility ceases on delivery of the goods from the ship's deck, as stated in Bills of Lading.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.,

Agents for the Emma Ash.

Bombay, 10th May 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,

GRANT ROAD.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF

Miss TILLY EARLE,

AND THESE

BRILLIANT PERFORMANCES.

THIS EVENING (THURSDAY), MAY 12.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT,

AND LAST APPEARANCE OF THIS

ACCOMPLISHED ARTISTE.

Production of F. Craven, Esq.'s, New Comedy,

MILKY WHITE,

IN WHICH

Miss TILLY EARLE

WILL APPEAR AS

"Mrs. SADDRIP,"

SUPPORTED BY

Mr. H. RICHARDSON,

Mr. JOHN EDOUIN,

Mr. F. H. POLLOCK,

Mrs. H. RICHARDSON,

&c., &c., &c.

The Curtain will rise at 9 o'clock with the Comedy, in two Acts, entitled,

MILKY WHITE.

Daniel White (unpopularly known as "Milky White," a Cowkeeper)	Mr. H. Richardson.
Dick Dugs (a Cowboy)	Mr. John Edouin.
Archibald Good (a Veterinary Surgeon)	Mr. F. H. Pollock.
Mrs. Saddrip (neighbour of White and proprietress of a Baby-linen Emporium)	Miss Tilly Earle.
Annie White (Daughter of White, with Song, Early Love," composed expressly for the comedy by Frank Musgrave)	Mrs. H. Richardson.

Act I.—DAIRY AND PARLOUR OF MILKY WHITE.

Act II.—WHITE'S BEDROOM.

ONE NIGHT IS SUPPOSED TO ELAPSE BETWEEN THE ACTS.

DANCE .... Mr. John Edouin.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with the successful Farce,

THE AREA BELLE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Upper Circle	Rs. 2
Stalls	,, 3	Pit	,, 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 o'clock.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The AGRA BANK, Limited, is instructed to receive PREMIA on account of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, and to grant Receipts for the same.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 12th May 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship COSPATRICK, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Elmslie without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 11th May 1870.

ESTATE of the late MAJOR E. VALENTINE, 109th Regiment.—All persons indebted to, or having claims against, the above Estate, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within ONE MONTH of this date.

F. C. DONNE, Captain, 109th Regt.,

President, Committee of Adjustment.

Mooltan, 7th May 1870.

STOLEN, from Mr. Venayeckrao Ramchunder, Contractor, a PACKET containing CURRENCY NOTES to the value of THREE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED RUPEES. The following are the numbers of the lost Notes:—

C 42 $\frac{21521}{1000}$ C 42 $\frac{88653}{1000}$ C 42 $\frac{94268}{1000}$

C 60 $\frac{15827}{100}$ C 60 $\frac{15828}{100}$ C 60 $\frac{15829}{100}$ C 60 $\frac{15830}{100}$

Whoever finds or gives information as to the recovery of the same to the Clerk at the Byculla Railway Station will receive a REWARD of TWO HUNDRED RUPEES. Payment of the missing Notes has been stopped at the Bank.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

MATHERAN.

THE Proprietor of the above Hotel offers every accommodation to parties visiting this romantic sanitarium. The situation of the Hotel is equal to any on the Hill, and for quiet society it is all that can be desired.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beers are of the very best quality.

Terms Moderate.

JUST LANDED.—CUTLER'S Black Capsule COGNAC: very Superior Old Pale, per dozen .... Rs. 32

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

JUST LANDED.—CUTLER'S R. S. PORT; a really good Wine, per dozen .... Rs. 18

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICE TO MESSES, TRADERS, &c.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co. having received large shipments of their various brands—via the Suez Canal—are now prepared to execute all indents on them for Monsoon Supplies.

Particular attention is directed to their New Wine List.

PAYNE AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS AND REGIMENTAL AGENTS,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

TO THE

RESIDENTS AND VISITORS OF POONA.

We have the pleasure to announce, that in compliance with the wishes of numerous constituents and to meet the convenience of the Residents and Visitors, we have made arrangements to open a BRANCH at POONA, on the 1st June, for the ensuing season.

Having made favourable arrangements, we are enabled to offer Wines and Spirits at our Bombay prices.

In soliciting the commands of the Residents and Visitors of Poona, we would remark, that the favourable reception that has been accorded to us in Bombay, gives us every confidence that all Wines, &c. supplied by us in Poona, will give satisfaction.

Orders for Beer will be executed in Bombay only, as heretofore.

OFFICES AND GODOWNS,

EAST STREET, POONA.

FOR SALE, just received a small consignment of FRESH SUPERIOR HAMS, price 12 annas per pound, to close shipment.—Apply to

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,

Apollo Street.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S

LIBRARY,

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS, &c., JUST RECEIVED.

	Rs.	
Hart's Quarterly Army List	6	12
,, Monthly ,, for April 1870	1	0
Bradshaw's Continental Guide	2	4
Spon's Engineers' Tables. By Hurst	0	12
Novels—The Vicar of Bullhampton	8	12
,, Valentine Vox, The Ventriloquist	1	12
,, Hedged In. By the Author of Gate's Ajar	2	4
,, The Rich Husband	1	4
,, Carr of Carrlyon	1	4
,, Warp and Woof	1	4
,, The O'Donaghue	1	4
,, Mary Barton	1	4
,, The Kellys and the O'Kellys	1	4
,, Rachell Ray	1	4
,, Jack Hinton	1	4
,, Irish Stories and Legends	1	4
,, A Day's Ride, or a Life's Romance	1	4
,, Luttrell of Arran	1	4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Song—"Take back the Heart"	2	0
Gillott's Swan Steel Pens, per dozen	3	0
Swan Quills, per bundle	4	0

WEDDING STATIONERY.

Fresh consignment of Wedding Cards and Envelopes.

Do. do. Ball-room Programme Cards.

Bombay, 11th May 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Advertisement of the 5th April 1869, my connection as a PARTNER in the Firm of ELMSTONE, WHITWELL & Co., CEASED on the 1st APRIL 1870.

DAVIDASS LULLOOBHOY.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.—PORTRAITS, GROUPS, HORSES, &c., taken from 8 A.M. till 4 P.M.

W. G. STRETTON.

1, Love Lane, Parell Road, Bombay.

W. W. GREENER, Birmingham has made a further consignment of GUNS and RIFLES, &c., to the undersigned, who will furnish Price List on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON.

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

SMITHS ENGINEERS,

AND

COMMISSION AGENTS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS, PUMPS, TANK

IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—For Terms (Private Instruction or in Class) see Prospectus, or, apply to the Directress,

Mrs. BUXTON,

The Nunnery, Mazagon.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—A DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December 1869, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT per annum, WILL BE PAYABLE on and after MONDAY the 16th instant, to Shareholders registered at this Branch.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 10th May 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.

La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1866, and of the Estate of S. & N. NANABHOY.

NOTICE.—A FOURTH and FINAL DIVIDEND at the rate of ⅜ (three-eighths) per cent. will be PAID to Creditors, whose claims have been admitted, on and after THURSDAY the 12th instant, at the Office of the Trustees, 12, Elphinstone Circle, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M.

Creditors must produce their vouchers when applying for Dividend.

JNO. A. J. SHAW, }
CURSONDASS NENSEE, } Trustees.

Bombay, 4th May 1870.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company is hereby convened, to be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on THURSDAY, the Twelfth day of May next, at the hour of noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of reconstructing the Company; the appointment of a committee for settling a scheme of reconstruction in concert with the Directors, as suggested by the Chairman of the Committee of Bombay Shareholders in his letter of the 5th instant; and for transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,

W. A. SHEPPARD,

Officiating Secretary.

Calcutta, 11th April 1870.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on MONDAY the 16th instant, the following VESSELS:—

H. M.'s Steam Tug PEHLWAN, of 140 9/14 Tons and 45 Horse Power, as she stands on the day of Sale.

H. M. Steam Tug WADALIA, of 100 Tons and 20 Horse Power, as she stands on the day of Sale.

Terms and Conditions of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,

Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 5th May 1870.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to MONDAY the 16th instant at 1 P.M. by the Marine Storekeeper, for WASHING the BEDS, BEDDINGS, HAMMOCKS, BLANKETS, LINEN and others articles belonging to Her Majesty's Overland Indian Troop Ships.

The Tenders must state the rate per thousand required to execute the washing, and washing must be done to the satisfaction of the Marine Storekeeper.

The articles must be taken from and delivered to the Marine Stores, subject to deduction for burns, and tears, or other damage while in the contractors' hands, as may be decided on by a competent committee.

A deposit of 500 rupees must accompany each Tender, and Security of Rs 5,000 given by the successful tenderer.

The Tender will be from 1st June 1870 to 31st May 1871.

The Tenders will be subject to the approval of the Resident Transport Officer.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieutenant late I. N.,

Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LOW-SIDED WAGONS.

The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company is prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of 49 LOW-SIDED WAGONS, the Company supplying the Iron work.

Persons tendering must specify the price per Wagon. The Wagons will have to be built in the neighbourhood of Byculla.

Specifications and Forms of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be had, and a pattern Wagon seen, on application at the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla.

Tenders sealed up and marked "Tenders for Low-sided Wagons" must be lodged at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, by 2 P.M. on the 21st instant.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party will have to give security to the amount of Rs. 5,000.

C. W. HAWKINS,

Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, Locomotive Superintendent's Office, 7th May 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR COTTON WAGONS.

The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company is prepared to receive TENDERS for the construction of 200 COTTON WAGONS, the Company supplying the IRON WORK.

They will be issued in lots of 100 each, and one lot only will given to one Contractor or Firm of Contractors.

Persons tendering must specify the price per wagon. The wagons will have to be built in the neighbourhood of Byculla. Specifications and Forms of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be had, and a pattern wagon seen, on application at the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla.

Tenders sealed up and marked "Tenders for Cotton Wagons" must be lodged at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, by 2 P.M. on the 14th instant.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party will have to give security to the amount of Rs. 5,000.

T. W. HAWKINS,

Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 2nd May 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THROUGH BOOKING WITH EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

First, Second and (G. I. P.) third and E. I. R. INTERMEDIATE CLASS TICKETS are NOW ISSUED between the principal Stations on both Railways.

Goods Traffic of all kinds is also now received at all Goods Stations on the G I P Railway for transmission to any Goods Stations on the East Indian Railway, and vice versa.

The fares and rates of each Company to or from Jubbulpoor (but without terminals for Goods at that place) are added together to make up the through fares and rates.

Consignments of Goods of more than two tons in weight are sent through to their destination on either Line in the wagons in which they are originally loaded.

The classification of the several descriptions of Goods is the same on both Railways except that on and after the 2nd June next the undermentioned Goods will be charged upon the G I P. Railway at the class rates stated below when such Goods are invoiced through to or from East Indian Railway stations, viz.

China Ware, Cotton with Silk (Piece Goods), Drapery, Ebony, Embroidery, Glassware (packed), Globes, Millinery, Opium, and Silk—Fourth Class.

Broad Cloth, Calico, Carriages in cases, Cotton (Piece Goods), Crape, Earthenware (except country-made Pots and Chatties), Hosiery, Linen, Twist (not pressed), Wearing Apparel, Woollens—Third Class.

Corks, Hides (wet), Indigo, Military Stores of all kinds, and Tea—Second Class.

Earthenware, country-made Pots and Chatties only, Fish (dry), Hide (loose and dry), Jagree, Leaves of all kinds, Railway Keys, Sugar (not candied), and Vegetables (perishable)—First Class.

Cotton and Wool, Engines and Tenders on Wheels, Grass, Hay, Kirbee (Fodder), Manure and Reeds and Rushes—Special Rates.

Until the 2nd June these articles when booked through will be charged on the G I P Railway at the class rate entered opposite them respectively in the G I P Company's Classification List.

These arrangements will remain in force until further notice.

All information can be obtained from the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,

General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th May 1870.

RE MARY ANNE GIRAUD alias ROBERTSON, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having claim upon or against the Estate of MARY ANNE GIRAUD alias ROBERTSON, late of the Island of Jersey, widow of the late John Robertson, deceased, who died in the island of Jersey on the 4th day of July 1869, and Letters of Administration of whose personal estate and effects (with the Exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased issued out of the Ecclesiastical Court at the island of Jersey, annexed), were on the 25th of April 1870 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, of Bombay, British merchant, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co., and one of the constituted Attorneys of Clement De Quetteville Armstrong, William James Eckford, and Robert Eckford, Executors of the said Will and Testament of the said Mary Anne Giraud alias Robertson, deceased, are required on or before the 28th day of May 1870 to send to Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, of Bombay, Solicitors for the said Administrators, the particulars of their claim upon or against the said estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to the said Clement De Quetteville Armstrong, William James Eckford, and Robert Eckford, as such executors, having regard to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for said debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 27th April 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,

Solicitors, Bombay.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.

McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.

Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.

Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.

Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.

Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Boilers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & COMPANY,

APOLLO HOUSE,

BOMBAY.

			Rs.	a.	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts	9	0	
BADHAM'S	,,	Silk and Wool	9	8	
BADHAM'S	,,	Indian Shirt	7	0	
BADHAM'S	,,	French Colored Shirts	65	0	per doz.
BADHAM'S	,,	White Shirts	60	0	,,
BADHAM'S	,,	Overland Suits	35	0	
BADHAM'S	,,	Travelling Suits	35	0	
BADHAM'S	,,	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0	
BADHAM'S	,,	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18	0	
BADHAM'S	,,	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16	0	
BADHAM'S	,,	Serge Suits	40	0	

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN

By appointment

To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

		Rs. a.
GLOVES.	Ladies' "White and Black" Straw and Lavender and most fashionable Colours	2 12 per pair.
GLOVES.	Gent's White Straw and Lavender and the recent new shades	3 0 per pair.
HANDKERCHIEFS.	Ladies' Hem Stitched Cambric Handkerchiefs	10 to 15.
CAMBRIC.	Ladies' Printed Cambric for Morning Dresses	0 12 per yard.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,

APOLLO HOUSE. BOMBAY.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL MAYO, K.P.

SEASON 1870.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival, Overland, of special selections in their Departments for the above Season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Brown Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to	21
BADHAM'S	Superfine ditto ditto	18	to	21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk	25		
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	to	20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	25		
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	to	18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do., Mixed Striped	21	to	24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20		
BADHAM'S	Ditto Fancy Striped	23		
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	to	45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	to	6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½		
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	to	8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½		

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Wove Flax, or Prince of Wales Shirting, a new material, absorbing, and comfortable for the Rains	7		
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns	12		
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	9		
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible	9½		
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	60	to	70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45		
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55	to	65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts.......each	7	to	30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3	0
	The Rotton Row	3	0
	The Bond Street	3	0
	The Latest Novelty	3	0
	The O. K. Thing	3	0
	The Baden Baden	3	0
	The Harrogate	3	0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to	30
BADHAM'S	Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	to	70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	to	30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags	5	to	12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	10	to	16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	5	to	6
BADHAM'S	Whitney Rugs	12	to	30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mauds	12	to	30
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets ....per pair	25		

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

			Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland Eglington	Drab latest shape Tall	10	0
	Jerome Cantab Isis Derby Worthing Brighton	Drab and Black	7	8
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland Eglington	The new shape Extra quality	14	0
	Lincoln and Bennett's		16	0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S	Pall Mall.......per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S	,, ,, with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Belgium	7	0
BADHAM'S	,, with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Shakspeare	7	0
BADHAM'S	,, with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Regent	7	0
BADHAM'S	Indian	7	0
BADHAM'S	West End improved	7	0
BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS.	Guyot's French Brace	2	8
	Ex Long India Rubber	3	0
	United Service	3	0
	Briddle Leather Belts	3	0
	Patent do. do.	3	0

BADHAM'S ANGOLAS RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS, { Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting and Hunting Suits. Special White Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufacturers, and are specially selected for India.

BADHAM'S OVERLAND KIT. { The attention of Travellers is directed to this important Department. Those passing through Bombay with little time to spare will find every requisite for a sea or land journey ready for use.

ELLWOOD HELMETS. { Hunting, Shooting, Riding, Walking } With patent innerband, fits any shaped Head. A splendid protection.

BADHAM'S HELMETS. { The new Regulation Helmet bearing the name of Hawkes, patentee, inside 18

BADHAM'S JEWELLERY.	Gold Solitaires, plain	15	to	30
	do do chased	15	to	30
	do do enameled	16	to	30
	Gold Sleeve Links	18	to	30
	do Shirt Studs	14	to	30
	do Collar Studs	8	to	10
	do Scarf Ring	10	to	15
	do Scarf Pins, latest novelties	10	to	30

A large assortment of Lund's patent Solitaires and Studs, looks equal to solid Gold at half the price.

BADHAM'S LINENS.	Damask Napkins of all sizes			
	Damask Table Clocks to dine four to twenty			
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs	12½	to	25
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gold Border	6½	to	16½
	Gent's French Cambric Photos, a novelty	30		

BADHAM and Company,

Indian Hosiers.

Apollo House. Bombay.

MRS. LAKE'S

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

Orders from Out-stations must be Accompanied by Remittances or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

CARR BROTHERS,

THE OUTFITTERS,

BOMBAY.

PARIS KID GLOVES,

BEST QUALITY ONLY.

We are now showing a case of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH KID GLOVES, imported from one of the most eminent Manufacturers, and to secure quick sales we have determined on offering the Lot at

RUPEES TWO PER PAIR,

at which extremely modrate price the choice of all the leading colours in

PARIS KID GLOVES

may be had from

CARR BROTHERS,

30th April 1870. BOMBAY.

H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH.—A fine PORTRAIT of H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH on toned India paper engraved by William Holl after A. de Salome.

The original picture was exhibited in the Royal Academy of London, and was engraved by Royal command; it is the only engraved Portrait of H. R. H. in existence.

We have just received a few copies, and we can positively state that they are the only ones sent to India for sale.

Size of Picture 22 inches by 16 inches. They can be had either framed or unframed.

SOUNDY AND Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS

TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

AND

THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the support of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the position we occupy on the market we are enabled to offer better value than our competitors in Bombay.

To Merchants and General Dealers our Terms will be found most liberal both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CLARETS.

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
1—Chateau Latour, or Mouton, Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan,	Black capsule, ,,	,, 25 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Leoville,	Blue capsule, ,,	,, 22 0	,, 12 0
Chateau Palmer,	Blue capsule, ,,	,, 22 0	,, 12 0
Chateau Larose,	Yellow capsule, ,,	,, 18 8	,, 10 8
St. Julien,	Green capsule, ,,	,, 17 0	,, 10 0
Medoc, (Cantenac)	Red capsule ,,	,, 15 8	,, 9 0
Medoc,	White capsule, ,,	,, 13 8	...
Sauterne,	Red capsule, ,,	,, 22 0	,, 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

Chambertin,	Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
Nuits,	ditto	,, 26 0	...
Macon,	ditto	,, 21 0	...
Chablis,	ditto	,, 22 0	...

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

Magnums, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil,		,, 36 0	Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver foil		,, 32 0	,, 17 8
Good Sparkling, for Ball purposes	do.	,, 27 0	,, 14 0

GERMAN WINES.

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	19 0
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	,, 32	17 8
Moselle. Still, Braunberger	,, 25	...
Hock, ,, Johannisberger	,, 42	17 0
,, ,, Marcobrunner	,, 34	...
,, ,, Forster Traminer	,, 34	...
,, ,, Rudesheimer	,, 26	14 0
,, ,, Hocheimer	,, 23	12 8

SHERRIES.

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavoured, soft, pale	,, 28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	,, 22 0
do. Blue seal, extra pale, and dry and delicate	,, 22 0
do. Brown seal, very pale, dry and delicate	,, 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	,, 18 8
do. White seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine	,, 15 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale	,, 15 8
East India Madeira, (one voyage) very choice	,, 33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1.—Old Crusted, choice	Rs. 36 0	
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full & fruity	,, 30 0	
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	,, 24 8	14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	,, 18 0	...

SPIRITS.

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale	Black capsule	Rs. 32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale	Yellow capsule	,, 28
Cognac, Pale,	White capsule	,, 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality		,, 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality		,, 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish		,, 23
,, ,, Scotch		,, 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)		,, 21

LIQUEURS,

The finest: cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara,	,, 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	,, 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	,, 20	...

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

JAMES MUIR and SON'S Celebrated EDINBURGH PALE ALE—

Quarts, Rs. 4-12; Pints, Rs. 3-4 per doz.

In casks of 4 and 8 dozen; Cash, from our Godowns only. Apply to our Godown-keeper.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne	Quarts, in Cases of	1 doz.	each.
Do.	Pints do.	2	,,
Moselle	Quarts do.	1	,,

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, I. Cockburn and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well-known WINES—

Sherry, Fine Pale	Rs. 25 per doz.
,, do.	,, 27 ,,
,, Extra Pale	,, 25 ,,
Port, Superior	,, 26 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 26th October, 1869.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s	
Champagne, Quarts	Rs. 40 per doz
Do. Pints	,, 20 ,,
Moselle, Quarts	,, 42 ,,
Brandy ,,	,, 30 ,,
Sherry ,,	,, 25 ,,
Claret ,,	,, 23 ,,
COYLE & Co.'s	
Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	,, 27 ,,
Port Wine of 1840 Vintage	,, 30 ,,
LARRONDE FRERES'	
St. Julien	,, 12 ,,
Margaux	,, 17 ,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24 ,,
Old Cognac	,, 20 ,,
Superior Old Cognac	,, 25 ,,
DOMINGOS D'ALMEIDA SOARES'	
Port Wine of 1815 Vintage	,, 30 ,,
Do. 1847 do.	,, 24 ,,
J J. RONALDSON & SONS'	
Sherry	,, 18 ,,

REMINGTON & Co.

SUPERIOR LIGHT WINES,

SUITABLE FOR THE HOT SEASON.

RHENISH.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
BODENTHAL, vintage 1865; a sound, light, Still Hock for general use; Quarts, per dozen	21 0	24 0
Do. do. Pints, per dozen	11 0	13 0
HATTENHEIM, vintage 1865; a superior Still Hock, of fuller body and flavour; Qts., per dozen	31 0	34 0
Do. do. Pints, per dozen	16 0	18 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, vintage 1862; a rich full flavoured Dinner Wine, of very superior character; Quarts, per dozen	36 0	40 0
Do. do. Pints, per dozen	19 0	21 0
STEINWEIN, the celebrated Still Hock, in glass Jugs; per dozen	27 0	30 0

BORDEAUX.

PETIT MEDOC, vintage 1858; a good sound Breakfast Claret, Quarts, per dozen	11 0	12 8
MEDOC, vintage 1851; a superior Breakfast or Cup Claret; Quarts, per dozen	14 8	16 0
SAINT JULLIEN, vintage 1849; a fine Dinner Claret; Quarts, per dozen	21 8	24 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX, vintage 1848; a superb Dinner or Dessert Claret, unsurpassed for bouquet, body, and flavour; Quarts, per dozen	32 0	36 0
CHABLIS, vintage 1861; an agreeable delicate White Burgundy; Quarts, per dozen	19 0	21 0
POMARD, vintage 1861; a splendid Red Burgundy; Quarts, per dozen	25 0	28 0
BARSAC, vintage 1861; a light, sound, delicate wine of Sauternes character; Quarts, per dozen	21 8	24 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1861; a sound Wine, with good body and flavour; Quarts, per dozen	24 0	27 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1858; a rich, full bodied Wine; Quarts, per dozen	32 0	36 0

HUNGARIAN.

NESSINELY No. 1; an agreeable Light Hock; Quarts, per dozen	22 0	25 0
SEXARDER; a sound, light, delicate Red Wine, with very fine Claret bouquet and flavour; Quarts, per dozen	19 0	21 0

GREEK.

RED HYMET; a dry wine resembling Burgundy; Quarts, per dozen	20 8	23 0
WHITE HYMET; a fine dry wine, of Chablis character; Quarts, per dozen	20 8	23 0
WHITE KEFFESIA; a similar wine of finer bouquet and flavour, Quarts, per dozen	27 0	30 0
WHITE PATRAS; of a fine Hock character; Quarts, per dozen	20 8	23 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

(Opposite the Custom House.)

GODOWNS—MARINE STREET.

Our Firm in Calcutta has now been established half a century, and during that time it has supplied upwards of two hundred Messes. Our House here, during the past year, has opened accounts with upwards of 70 Messes, and with the principal Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras. These facts are in themselves a sufficient guarantee of the quality and purity of our Wines.

N.B.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

CHAMPAGNES,

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

All extremely delicate and dry; first quality.

No. 1 Gold neck—Dry—first quality.

2 do. Very Dry do.

3 do. Extra Dry do.

N. B.—Finer Wines than the above are not shipped to this country: the peculiar dryness of No. 2 and 3 find favour at the principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe. Samples may be had at Wholesale Rates.

Also MAGNUMS of Champagne, suitable for guest nights.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
33 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0*	Silver Neck, with ** (double star) but not so dry	40 0

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per Dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

17 0	Light Hock	15 0
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
36 0*	Scharlachberg ditto 1862	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0*	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
30 0*	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

20 0	B Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0*	A Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	1 White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2 White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3 White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4 White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

BRANDIES.

29 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0

SAUTERNES.

28 0	Sauterne......18 &	24 0
34 0	Grand Sauterne	30 0
42 0	Chateau Y'quem	36 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS, EXTRA FINE.

Fine Old Tom—Payne's Cream of the Valley—Holland's Gin—Whiskey, Scotch and Irish—Orange Bitters—Jamaica Rum—Ginger Wine—Vermouth.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa—Maraschino de Zara—Noyeau—Cherry Brandy.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen .... Quarts.

,, 12 ,, ... Magnums.

BASS'S BEER IN HOGSHEADS.

Just arrived in prime condition.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, Veuve Cliquot's CHAMPAGNE—

Quarts per case of one dozen .... Rs. 38

Pints Do. two dozen .... ,, 40

REMINGTON & Co.

PURE AERATED WATERS,

MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

BY

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

Special attention is given to the purification of the water employed, whereby the superiority of the Company's preparations is maintained.

SODA WATER AND POTASH WATER.

TONIC or QUININE WATER.—The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating water testify, to the appreciation in which it is held by the public.

SELTZER WATER, from an analysis of the German Spa Waters.

LEMONADE AND GINGERADE.

AERATED WATERS FOR MEDICINAL USE.

PURE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER, 15 grs. (Liq. Sodæ Effervescens P.B.)

POTASH, 15 grs. (Liq. Potassæ Effervescens P.B.)

CITRATE OF POTASH, 30 grs.

AMMONIA, 10 grs.

LITHIA, 5 grs. (Liq. Lithiæ Effervescens P.B.)

LITHIA POTASH.

LITHIA AMMONIA, &c.

N.B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, to ensure the liquid covering the Corks, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY (Fort & Byculla,) & POONA.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Re. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.	
900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	,, 125 each.
Do. ,, 800 ,,	,, 160 ,,
American Union Scales	,, 30 ,,
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	,, 15 ,,
Do. 4 ,,	,, 10 ,,
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	,, 30 ,,
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	,, 6 per doz.
Do. Oysters, ,,	,, 6 ,,
Condensed Milk ,,	,, 9 ,,
American Cheese	,, 1 per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET advancing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	109
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	210
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	197½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,450
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	332¼
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	195
37,096	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	131
30,000	250	[illegible]	12 do.	Oriental Bank	462½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	775
500	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	1,880
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,80 nl.
200	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	690
900	500	all	...	Broach Mills	180
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1850 nl.
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,345
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	755
2,800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,850
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,400

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237½
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
...	£	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	780
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	330 to 350

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	620
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Sh ...	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 11d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 1/16d. to 1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d. to ⅜d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼ par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 days' sight	99¼
Madras	At sight	99⅞
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do	229 to 230

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half percent	115
Five per cent.	108
Four per cent.	98
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do	106¾
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	111

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-3
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolas	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196-76

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 7th May, 1870.

Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	39,857	2	5
Merchandize	1,29,615	10	10
Back Bay Earth Trains	155	4	0
Electric Telegraph	455	5	0
Total Rs.	1,70,083	6	3

Corresponding week in May, 1869. Open 307¼ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	45,028	0	2
Merchandize	71,622	7	9
Back Bay Earth Trains	2,925	4	3
Electric Telegraph	564	11	0
Total Rs.	1,20,140	7	2
Increase	49,942	15	1

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 11.

Barett, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.

Smith, Major, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Chanda.

Stock, Captain and Adjutant, 21st Native Infantry, from leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 11.

Green, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, from leave, to Bhooj.

Battye, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Mahableshwur.

Stewart, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

Hennell, Ensign, 36th Foot, on duty, to Rawul Pindee.

Aitken, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Hydrabad.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By the General Officer Commanding P. D. A.

Poona, 9th May 1870.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—

1-7th Fusiliers.—Assistant Surgeon Atkins, for thirty days, from date of departure, on privilege leave.

Poona, 10th May, 1870.

The undermentioned officers has obtained leave :—

3rd Hussars.—Lieutenant Dickson, from 3rd May to 1st June 1870, on privilege leave.

A E, R. H. A.—Lieutenant Lodge, for 30 days, from date of departure, on privilege leave.

18th Brigade R. A.—Lieutenant Colonel Saulez, for 15 days, from date of departure, on privilege leave.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Madras, 26th April 1870.

It is notified that H. R. H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has permitted Lieut. Joseph Davison Tyzack, 23rd Brigade Royal Artillery, to resign the service.

The following appointments are ordered :—

Major O. Morgan, Staff Corps, from general duty at Secunderabad, to officiate as Wing Officer 32nd Native Infantry—to join.

Lieut. Col. P. S. Cunningham, from general duty at Madras, to officiate as 2nd in Command 3rd Regt. Light Infantry.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Madras Staff Corps—Lieut. H. E. A. Lawford, (Quarter Master 10th Madras Native Infantry,) to Calcutta, from the 27th March to the 26th April, to appear before a medical board.

Leave of absence :—

Brigade Staff.—Major T. Dyer, officiating Brigade Major Ceded Districts, privilege leave for 60 days, from 15th May 1870 or date of departure.

18th Hussars.—Major C. Barton, from 27th April 1870 or date of departure, to 27th August 1870—Neilgherries, private affairs.

1st Foot.—Lieutenant B. G. Booth, 1st Battalion, from 18th April 1870 or date of departure, for three months—Calicut, private affairs.

21st Foot.—Captain A. Holt, 1st Battalion, from 19th April 1870 or date of departure, for two months—Neilgherries, sick certificate.

45th Foot.—Lieutenant W. P. Townley, to England, on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board, via the overland route, embarking at Madras—unfit to do duty with troops.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—11TH MAY.

London	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 7s. 6d. ,,
	Myrabolins & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland Steamers		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 7s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, May 9.
	Cospatrick	Elmslie	Liverpool, January 6.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Calabar	Taylor	Persian Gulf.
	Hermann	Schildt	Hongkong.

The steamer Emeu, Perrins, to China, &c., obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa.

Steamer Tilly, to Malabar Coast.

Ship City of Shanghi, to Liverpool.

Ship Elizabeth, to Kurrachee.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May 3 Godavery (F S) ......De Gerard......Calcutta

5 Simla (s) ......Woodcott......Suez.

DEPARTURES.

May 5 Historian (s) ......Seltan......Calcutta

6 Godavery (F S)......De Gerard......Galle

Passengers sailed per Godavery, F S—From Madras to Marseilles—Dr and Mrs R S Mair, 4 children and native servant, Mr Dalrymple, Mr Coleman, Mr Badham, Mr Taylor, Master Fowler, Lieutenant Townby, and 1 native (deck).

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets leave Bombay on every SUNDAY morning, and the following are the closing hours :—

The Mails close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Saturday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Sunday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Saturday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch post offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier P. O. till 7 A.M on Sunday.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer, will be closed at noon on Thursday, May 12.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

(By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers)

Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on May 9 and 2

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on May 16 and 28.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c , will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations.:—

22nd May, 15th June, 13th July, 10th August, 7th September, 9th October, 6th November, 4th December 1870, and 1st January 1871.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting: At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chali-gaum ; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only.	7-30 A.M.	......	5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	......	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

NOTICE.—BYCULLA CLUB.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club WILL BE HELD at the Club House on THURSDAY the 12th inst. at 5 P.M.

F. J. OLIPHANT,
Honorary Secretary.

5th May 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

FLEMING—April 2nd, at Hill Hall, Epping, the wife of John Fleming, Esq., C. S. I., of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

SPENCER—May 6th, at Ucharah, Jubbulpore Line, the wife of C. L Spencer, Civil Engineer, East India Railway, of a son.

DEMPSTER—May 7th, at Allahabad, the wife of C. C. Dempster, Esq., Royal Artillery, of a son.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1870.

THE letter from the Duke of Edinburgh to Lord Mayo, which we print elsewhere, will delight all those ladies and gentlemen, European and native, who contributed to his pleasure, and who feel all the better for a ray of royal sunshine. It is as candid as it is creditable to the writer, who seems to be really grateful for the attention shown him; who judged rightly when he arrived at the conclusion that those who had done so much for him had almost a right to expect some less formal expression of thanks than that contained in the answers to official addresses; and who was well-advised when he signed the informal and somewhat expansive letter before us. Let us at once admire the candour with which the Duke of Edinburgh confesses his longing to be the first member of his family to visit India, and his gratitude to the Queen for the honour conferred upon him. But we should have been better pleased had he been able, with frankness, to dwell less on the "splendid ceremonials," the the "Oriental magnificence" that surpassed his expectations, and the "long series of displays" prepared for him. Perhaps he could not refrain from this ingenuous confession, because it is plain that he came hither as to a big theatre wherein it was possible to "get up" grand *spectacles* on "command nights." He did not come to learn anything about the real condition of the country, or he would have travelled through it as an English gentleman without fuss and parade. Probably, from his point of view, he was quite right; since he knew that he could not exercise any influence over the fortunes of India, and that the best and pleasantest thing was to secure as much amusement as he could. It is only natural and right he should entertain a lively recollection of Lord Mayo's personal kindness and splendid hospitality; and Lord Mayo will not be forgotten at Court when he returns home.

In his second paragraph he is made to take up the position of a financial critic, probably as much to his astonishment as ours, and a little to the chagrin of Lord Mayo and Sir Richard Temple. "I heard it said," he remarks with charming *naïveté*, "that my visit to India occurred at an unfortunate time owing to the financial difficulties under which the country was suffering, but which are now, I trust, in a fair way of being successfully surmounted. *I do not take this view myself.*" What the Prince meant to say we can easily guess; but what he does say is that, in his opinion, the country is *not* in a fair way of successfully surmounting its financial difficulties; so that he expresses a truth without intending it! As to the expenses of his visit, to individuals and the State, he can only hope that they have been "but little burdensome to the country." "Still," he goes on to say, "this"—we do not exactly make out what—"has not affected the large sums of money that were so munificently spent by individuals in welcoming me." Whatever he may have referred to as not affecting the large sums of money, we can easily guess by what means the extraction of these large sums were effected. Few will imagine that the gift of those sums was spontaneous, or that, in many instances they represented either loyalty or charity. Yet it is quite proper of the Prince to reflect with pleasure that he has been an instrument in quickening the "well known generosity" of Indian princes, and in stimulating them to commemorate his visit by gifts intended to benefit the people. It is also instructive to be informed, by so august an authority, that "the importance of the spread of education is being gradually understood;" and that the Duke of Edinburgh has received a lesson in geography, for he candidly confesses that he formed "some impression of the vast extent of our possessions in India" from the great distances he traversed by railway! It is, indeed, wonderful how communicative he is about himself. He not only thinks it worth while to say that he "never travelled with greater comfort;" he tells us that he was a "little disappointed with the great plains of Bengal and the North-West Provinces," but that the hope of a sensation, which had apparently died within him during his long journey, was revived, and his sufferings from the dreary plains "more than compensated by the pleasure" with which he viewed "the grand scenery of the hills and snowy ranges from Dehra and Mussoorie." He does not fail to tell us that he enjoyed, "with all his heart" the days devoted to field sports; and he is properly grateful to the sportsmen who made arrangements for his sporting excursions. All this is very frank and amusing.

It must also be gratifying to the Indian Services, civil and military, that so experienced a judge as the Duke of Edinburgh should be good enough to compliment them on their zeal and good service. They must feel greatly flattered by approval falling from a pen which at least was held by royal fingers. It is perhaps a drawback that the glowing language of his Royal Highness may have a tendency to set up, beyond India, a sort of court of appeal for disappointed suitors. The effect of the Prince's visit will be to convince the natives, and perhaps some Europeans, that they may better their fortunes by intrigues at home; to make them feel that the Viceroy, after all, is a very secondary personage, and thus to stimulate a habit of reference to England which ought to be discouraged, because it tends to paralyze administration in this country. Granting that some good has been done by the Prince's visit, fully admitting that he personally got a much amusement out of it, we cannot but regard the political effects as injurious to the welfare of the country, since it is plain that his temporary sojourn has rendered the Government of India in India more difficult than ever. We do not blame Prince Alfred for not seeing this; he wanted to travel in India for pleasure; he has accomplished his wish; and his letter to Lord Mayo shows that he really feels obliged to all those who ministered to his gratification. We could not expect more. He probably believes that he is an important person, and that his assurance of India's loyalty is equivalent to the fact. If there is no harm in bunkum, of course there is no harm in a great part of his letter; and, as things go, no one has a right to complain of the young gentleman because he has employed the conventional language of the hour. We still wish that he had not visited the country in state; but we can only hope that the evil effects of an ill-advised promenade will be parried by the wisdom of those who really conduct affairs.

THE Reverend W. W. Phelps has appealed to public opinion respecting his conduct at Murree; and it may be hoped that public opinion, such as it is in India, will be expressed. The correspondence is before our readers and we need not deal with it in detail. So far as we are concerned, we agree with the Bishop of Calcutta that the affair, though painful, is rather ludicrous; that Mr. Phelps went out of his way when he poured out the vials of his wrath on the dancing community of Murree; that his remarks, if regarded at all, could not but be regarded as offensive; that his zeal was not tempered by discretion; and that when he had to encounter the indignation of the ladies and gentlemen of Murree, and a "severe rebuke" from the Bishop, he met with what he deserved. At the same time we must confess our astonishment that those who were offended by his absurdity and impertinence did not, if they thought the *boutade* worth notice, adopt the simple remedy of not listening to his sermons in future. The sermon is far from being an essential part of the service; it is often a dreadful infliction, endured because congregations are courteous and patient, not because they are devout; and the good folk of Murree might very properly have declined to listen to any more foolishness from that special parson. At the same time we think that the Murree folk were a little over-sensitive in attaching so much importance to the denunciations of Mr. Phelps; that by their indignation they only flattered his vanity and paid a compliment to his understanding which he did not deserve. We do not doubt his sincerity; but, since he has attained the somewhat rare honour of martyrdom, may we suggest that it is rather undignified to make such an ado?

IT is rumoured that a vigorous canvas is going on for the appointment of Clerk to H. M.'s Justices. It is not just in the absence of Mr. Francis S. Leathes, the acting Clerk, that the Justices should be moved to pledge themselves to any candidate.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA was expected to arrive at Simla on the 10th.

LIEUTENANT A. C. WILLIAMS, Madras Staff Corps, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUTENANT F. HOLE, Madras Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

ASSISTANT SURGEON S. M. SALAMAN has been brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment from the 29th April last, the date of his arrival in Bombay.

CAPTAIN C. S. STEWARD, 3rd squadron officer, 4th Regiment, Madras Light Cavalry, has been granted furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

LORD MAYO and staff arrived at Umballa by rail on the afternoon of the 6th, and, after a rest of some hours at Major Tighe's house, proceeded on for Simla, which place they would reach on Saturday evening.

ABDOOLLA KHAN, the favourite son of Shere Ali, and Ayoob Khan, another son of his by the mother of Yacoob Khan, have, says the "Mofussilite," been betrothed to the two daughters of the Chief of Jumkundee in Herat.

WE learn from the Allahabad paper that Mr. C. E. S. Leathes met his death by falling down a khud about two marches beyond Khotgur, in the Simla district. What makes it still more sad is that his wife was with him at the time of the accident. He was buried at Khotgur.

THE Home papers mention that Dr. Scherzen, on a mission from the Austrian Government, was lately in Guatemala, where seventeen years before he had been on a similar mission, and that he has now completed materials for a work on Guatemala.

THE long letter from Prince Alfred to the Viceroy, published in another column, is not after the style of the "Madras Mail," whose recent fictitious productions might lead readers to regard it at first with suspicion. It was read by Lord Mayo himself at the Lahore banquet given in honour of Sir Donald Macleod on Thursday last.

THE printer and publisher of the "Rangoon Gazette" has been summoned to show reason why an attachment should not issue against him for contempt of Court, inasmuch as, some days ago, he published in the "Gazette" an article containing statements calculated to create a disregard of the authority of the Recorder's Court.

AT the ball given to the Viceroy at Peshawur on the 21st ultimo there was a little *contretemps* thus recorded by *Indian Public Opinion* :—"At the hour fixed for the opening of the ball, exact to the minute, the Viceroy was at the door. Alas, for Peshawur, he did not know it is genteel to be late! No one was there to receive him; and the rooms was not lit up! The only excuse the Peshawurites urge is that it was five minutes before the time; but we record the incident as a warning to future entertainers. His Excellency took it very good humouredly, doubtless with a secret satisfaction."

A WRITER in the "Pioneer" (from which we quote Mr. Hayward's letter published in another column) corroborates Mr. Hayward's assertions with regard to the aggressive projects of the Kashmir durbar against the territories of petty chiefs lying far beyond their own acknowledged territorial limits, from having, not many months back, conversed with sepoys of the Maharajah's force in Baltistan, who were destined to share in another early attempt on the part of Kashmir to subdue the hitherto unassailable Chief of Hunza. It may suit the crafty policy of Kashmir to simulate compliance and interest in the commercial projects of the Governor General of India, and so by inspiring confidence in one direction suppress all tendency to watchfulness in another. The ruler of Kashmir is the merest puppet in the hands of his durbar, and their combined capacity for lying, treachery and cruelty, unsurpassed as it is unsurpassable."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

(*Via Russia.*)

THE MASSACRE IN GREECE.

LONDON, 10TH MAY.

FURTHER official correspondence regarding the Greek massacre has been published. Mr. Erskine says that no satisfactory evidence has as yet been produced as to the immediate cause of the collision between the troops and the brigands. Mr. Herbert received five stabs, Mr. Lloyd three sword and one gun wound, Mr. Vyner (Vouner) was evidently shot when running and received one gun wound. Mr. Bayl received two gun wounds. The Greek Government has presented £1,000 to the widow of Mr. Lloyd. The Greeks in London are also subscribing liberally for his family.

The English Press loudly demand satisfaction for the murders.

The Vienna papers assert that active diplomatic correspondence has taken place between the protecting Cabinets regarding the Greek massacre, and consider that it is likely to become an international question. France and Russia are unfavourable to any demonstration against Greece, and consider that the demonstration that has already taken place is sufficient.

OBITUARY.

Lord Cholmondeley is dead.

INDIAN OPIUM REVENUE.

LONDON, 11TH MAY.

In the House of Commons last night Sir W. Lawson's motion condemning the Indian opium revenue was opposed by Mr. Grant Duff because it would involve a loss of revenue of six or seven millions annually. It was also opposed by Mr. Grant and Mr. Gladstone, and was subsequently rejected by 150 against 46 votes.

(*Via Red Sea.*)

THE MASSACRE IN GREECE.

LONDON, 10TH MAY.

The *Times* of to-day recommends the direct intervention of the leading Powers to nominate an administration to be entrusted with the suppression of brigandage in Greece.

The House of Commons have adopted clauses 6 to 15 of the Irish Land Bill.

DISTURBANCES IN PARIS.

PARIS, 10TH MAY.

Crowds of people assembled in the streets last night, but the troops charged and dispersed them. Barricades were erected in the Faubourg Temple, but were taken without difficulty.

FINAL RESULT OF THE PLEBISCITUM.

PARIS, 10TH MAY.

The final result of the Plebiscitum, exclusive of Algeria, shows 7,257,379 yeas against 1,530,909 noes.

FRESH DISTURBANCES IN PARIS,

PARIS, 11TH MAY.

Last night fresh disturbances took place in the Faubourg Temple. Four barricades were erected and several insurgents wounded. The remainder of Paris is quiet.

MADRID, 10TH MAY.

The Progressists have adopted the candidature of Espartero.

SUEZ, 10TH MAY.

The Brazilian, from Liverpool bound for Bombay, has entered the Suez Canal.

LONDON, 10TH MAY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm and advancing.

Fair Dhollera 9½d.

In the Manchester Market there is a moderate demand, but prices are firmer.

7 lbs. Shirtings 9s. 3d.

8½ lbs. Shirtings 11s.

30s Mule Twist 1s. 4½d.

REUTER'S CHINA EXPRESS.

YOKOHAMA, 9TH APRIL.

THE Flying Squadron, including the Liverpool, Phoebe, Barossa, Endymion, Liffy and Scylla, has arrived at Yokohama after an uneventful passage of 56 days from Australia.

Proposals to raise the wreck of the Oneida have been advertised for. The body of Ensign Brown has been recovered and buried.

The local telegraph is in high favour with the Japanese, the daily number of messages transmitted averaging 70.

SHANGHAI, 12TH APRIL.

THE London mail of 25th February, due to-day, has not yet arrived.

The enforcement of the Registration Tax on British subjects has caused much ill feeling, in some cases arrests being made before the fee and fines were paid.

The case of Gumpach versus Robert Hart, Inspector General of Customs, is to be heard before a jury to-morrow.

The accounts of the defeat sustained by the Imperial troops have been fully confirmed. The Mohamedans have proceeded towards Segnanfoo, the capital of the province.

HONGKONG, 19TH APRIL.

The steamer Prince Kung went ashore on Crab Island and became a total wreck. The captain and crew were rescued. A Naval court of enquiry decided that the loss was caused by the mate, who held no certificate.

Some sensation has been created by a daring highway robbery, the mate of an American vessel having been knocked down and robbed in broad daylight. Godown robberies have also occurred.

THE S. S. EGITTO.

ACCORDING to a telegram received by Messrs. Volkart Brothers yesterday morning, the second steamer of the Italian line (Rubattino's), the Egitto, which had left Suez on the 4th inst., had arrived at Aden on Tuesday and was leaving the same night, so that she may be expected here on Tuesday next, 17th instant.

PASSENGERS FROM EUROPE.

THE following passengers reached Madras on the 6th inst. by the P. and O. s. s. Simla:—

From Marseilles to Madras—Mr E Powell, Mr G Morris, Mrs. Basewen's European female servant, Major Williams's ayah.

From Southampton to Madras—Captain and Mrs McD Smith, Miss E Bayley, Mr J North, Mr S C Spencer, Dr H G Hall, Mr E Fawcett, Captain and Mrs Chrystie, Miss Newberry, Mr and Mrs T Nicholls, Mr C H Creswell, Mr H M Dale, Mr T Carruthers.

From Southampton to Akyab—Miss M Algil.

From Marseilles to Calcutta—Mr F Kinsman, Dr Nicholson, Mr W. Melville, Mr E Dowson.

From Southampton to Calcutta—Mr E B Ruttledge, Mr G H Hendley, Mr W M Courtney, Mr A B Strachan, Mr and Mrs Nigel Jones, Mr D N Martin, Mr J Cunn, Dr Lloyd, Mr G M Robinson, Mr A Durnbrake, Mr P Ferguson, Mr H S Ransom, Mr Adam Marshall, Mr W D Woollan, Mr R C Steming, Mr R F Major, Mr J White, Mrs R McKenzie Mr R Haughton, Mr A Fiux Mr J Mandavan, Jane Milne (stewardess).

From Madras to Calcutta—Mr G Barclay.

KATTYAWAR.

JOONAGHUR, 4TH MAY.

THE weather has cleared up but it is cooler than it was before the storm.

Azum Dhoolerai Ragoonathrai has been installed as Dufterdar in the Kattyawar Agency at a public durbar held specially for the occasion. I really believe the new Dufterdar will work numerous reforms, and I wish him every success in the sphere of duty he has entered upon.

Two Rajpoot Girassias who had been in outlawry against Mooleree, Meree talooka, for the last twenty years and had committed numerous plunders and even murders, were apprehended a few days ago by Khan Bahadur Syud Ulvee bin Abdoolla of the Federal Seebundee. There was no shedding of blood or loss of life in either side. Everything was managed with the greatest caution and acuteness, which is highly creditable to the Khan Bahadur. Several other minor outlaws, to the number of seventeen, were also captured by Syud Ulvee and are detained in the jail at this place previous to being committed for trial.

Municipal improvements have been introduced in the town of [illegible], and the first thing being undertaken is the widening of the roads by breaking up the numerous verandahs or "otlas" which occupy so much space in front of most of the shops and dwelling-houses.

Lady Kumreebhee of Bheelka has given a sum of money for the construction of a large well for the use of travellers, and the work is going on at Jaitpoor, opposite the dhurumsala; a travellers' bungalow will also be shortly built.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH TO THE VICEROY.

H.M.S. "Galatea," Colombo Roads, 7th April.

MY DEAR LORD MAYO,—Now that my visit to India is a thing of the past, I should be sadly wanting in gratitude if I did not ask you to let me take this last opportunity, before my ship has left these waters, to thank your Excellency and every one whose guest I have been, as well as all the people of the districts through which I have passed, for the unvarying hospitality and welcome I received in India. In answering the numerous addresses presented to me from time to time, I have expressed this feeling in all truth and sincerity, but I think that they who have done so much for me have almost a right to expect some less formal expression of thanks than that which I have used in replying to official addresses. If you should then think proper to make this letter public, you are at perfect liberty to do so. When I returned to England two years ago, the Queen was pleased to grant a request that I had made long before, and to confer upon me an honour that I have coveted for years, that of being the first member of the Royal family to visit India. During the fourteen months that elapsed between my departure from Plymouth and my arrival in the Hooghly, I looked forward with eagerness to India as the great object of my cruise. The anticipations of Oriental magnificence which were connected in my mind with the idea of India were more than realized. The imposing reception which greeted my arrival in Calcutta, and that still more splendid ceremony when I received from the Queen through your hands the Insignia of the Star of India, far surpassed what I had expected, and formed together a grand and fitting commencement to that long series of displays that welcomed me to the great cities of Benares, Agra, Delhi, Lahore and Lucknow, which I had the pleasure of visiting. It was a disappointment to me when I heard from you that the durbar, which was to have been held at Agra, could not take place, but I have since learned to appreciate your wise decision in that matter, and I am glad now that I have had better opportunities of making the acquaintance of the great Indian princes and chiefs, either in their own territories or in the immediate neighbourhood of them, than I could have had during the formalities of a State durbar.

I heard it said that my visit to India occurred at an unfortunate time owing to the financial difficulties under which the country was suffering, but which are now, I trust, in a fair way of being successfully surmounted. I do not take this view myself. Owing to your wise orders and advice the expense to the public was reduced as much as possible, and I hope that my visit has been but little burdensome to the country. Still this has not affected the large sums of money that were so munificently spent by individuals in welcoming me. The example set by your Excellency at Calcutta was only too generally followed—of that example, I fear, you will not let me speak : but this I must say, that the personal kindness which you showed me, and the splendid hospitality which you dispensed in my honour, were features in my visit which I can never forget.

To each and all of those who, after I left your roof, received me as their guest I wish to return my warmest thanks. To the Indian princes who entertained me with characteristic magnificence I am no less grateful. I cannot forget the pleasant days I passed at Chukia, at Deeg and at Ulwar, nor the princes who vied with each other in doing all they could to render my visit interesting and agreeable : nor can I forget the munificent hospitality shown me in the Nepaul territories. To the British and native gentlemen who gave so many entertainments in my honour I return my grateful acknowledgments. I am convinced that they were all animated with the same wish, to do honour to their Sovereign's son, and to testify in some substantial form the loyal affection with which they regard the Queen's family. Nor could I help being touched by the eagerness which the great mass of the people displayed to see me and to welcome me. Every class and sect alike manifested their loyalty for Her Majesty by the reception they gave her son, and that reception and the sentiments which prompted it will more and more tend to strengthen the interest and affection with which the Queen regards her Indian subjects.

The hurried character of my tour through the interior prevented me from obtaining more than a bird's-eye view of the principal parts of the country, but I have seen enough to awaken in myself a strong interest both in its past history and its present condition. I have seen many evidences of the anxiety which exists, not only among the British community, but among the more wealthy and influential of the native-born inhabitants, to raise and improve the moral and social condition of the poorer classes. The importance of the spread of education is gradually being understood, and in several instances I was highly gratified by the manner in which the communities of some cities desired to commemorate my visit—by the foundation of scholarships bearing my name, by the commencement of recreation grounds for the use of the people, by endowing high schools, and at some of the sea-ports by contributing funds for the erection or improvement of Sailors' Homes. These laudable objects have been very materially, in some cases mainly, assisted by the munificence as well of private individuals as of some of the Indian princes, whose generosity is so well known to every one that it would be superfluous for me to mention their names here. That my visit has been instrumental in bringing about results such as these is one of the happiest reflections with which I shall look back to my brief stay in India.

Some impression of the vast extent of our possessions in India I formed from the great distances that I traversed by railway. I am only doing justice to the excellent arrangements which were made by the railway authorities, when I say that I have never travelled in greater comfort; and I owe it to the gentlemen who were entrusted with the arrangements of my transit from place to place, that I was enabled to fulfil with strict punctuality, as well as with ease and convenience, the appointments I had made. Perhaps I was a little disappointed with the scenery of the great plains of Bengal and the North-West Provinces, but any disappointment I felt on this point was more than compensated by the pleasure with which I viewed the grand scenery of the hills and snowy ranges from Dehra and Mussoorie. Some part of my short stay I was enabled to devote to field sports, and I hope I may be excused for saying that I enjoyed with all my heart the few days I could spare for this relaxation. Considering that I was quite a month too early, I think I was very fortunate to have obtained the good sport I did. I am very much beholden to the gentlemen who made the arrangements for my sporting excursions, and who enabled me to live in camp with all the comfort and even luxury I could possibly have desired. It has been my good fortune to make the acquaintance of many officers whose gallant deeds and chivalrous sense of duty entitle them to a place in the roll of Indian heroes, and of whose friendship I am proud. The story of their lives is not the least instructive among the lessons that have been brought to my notice in India. In these remarks I allude to members of the civil as well as the military branch of the service. Of both these I would say in the words that your Excellency lately used on a public occasion—that nowhere is a Sovereign served better or with more zeal than is the Queen by her servants in India.

I was very much gratified with my visit to Bombay, a city, which, from its great maritime importance, preeminently claims my attention as a sailor. My arrival there was happily timed at a period in her history which is unprecedented : for it happened almost contemporaneously with three great events, each of which has a direct bearing upon her future greatness. I allude to the completion of the railway communication between Eastern and Western India,—the opening of the Suez Canal,—and the laying of the Submarine Telegraph between Suez and Bombay. I trust that the bright hopes for the future which this happy concurrence of events is calculated to inspire will be amply realized, and I also hope that my kind friends in Bombay will sometimes remember, that simultaneously with the dawn of their good fortune the son of their Sovereign came among them, to assure them of the lively sympathy with which Her Majesty regards them, and of the pleasure with which she will learn of their hopeful prospects. Madras, although heavily weighted in the race with her sister capitals, by local disadvantages, welcomed me so warmly, entertained me with so much consideration, and sped me on my way with such kind wishes, that I am glad it was chosen as the port for my re-embarkation. My reception there was a most gratifying and flattering culmination to a very interesting tour. The three months of my stay in India have passed only too rapidly and pleasantly away. I am laden with a debt of gratitude—a debt which I am proud to owe, but which I can never hope to repay. In all that concerns the welfare of India I shall ever take a deep interest, for I have learned to regard her people with affection. I am the glad bearer of a message from them to my mother which will give her unbounded satisfaction, for I have to tell her how enthusiastic has been my reception, how universal the affectionate loyalty which greeted me, and how it is for her sake alone that I have been thus welcomed to India, that my advent has been thus eagerly seized as an opportunity for expressing their sentiments of personal devotion to Her Majesty, and of their heartfelt appreciation of the mildness and beneficence of her rule.

I must now bid to the people of India an affectionate farewell. May God pour down his choicest blessings on the land.

Believe me, my dear Lord Mayo, yours very truly,

ALFRED.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer*, writing from Lahore on the 4th, gives the following further and interesting particulars of the Viceroy's flying tour :—

"Since my last we have been doing more of the country at a gallop, making some very long marches, rather too long for some of our official friends, who are not accumstomed to ride fifty and sixty miles straight on end. The day after my last we went through the pass to Kohat. The Affredees were boisterously glad to see the Viceroy, and as we passed each village they drew up alongside the road and fired a *feu de joie*. I think there must have been something like four to five hundred men in the valley fully armed with matchlocks and knives. They are a splendid race of men, strong, tall, hardy-looking fellows. The day before our arrival two factions of them had a fight which lasted almost from morning to night, one man being killed and another badly wounded; and the night before that again, there was a very bad murder in the valley, some travellers going from Kohat to Peshawur having been waylaid and murdered and all their goods, of course, stolen. We reached Kohat at half past nine. The whole garrison turned out and lined the road from Fort Garnet into Kohat. The garrison of Kohat is entirely made up of the frontier force, and a finer set of fellows I never saw, quite equal to, if not better than, any other native troops in the Indian army. In the afternoon the Viceroy visited the fort, and afterwards went to the springs, whence there is a magnificent flow of water which supplies the whole of the cantonment; though unfortunately during the last epidemic this very stream was no doubt the cause of the 2nd Punjab Native Infantry being attacked so fearfully. Where the water comes out of the ground it is perfectly fresh and clear; but in its course through the town, towards the native lines, it had to pass through a grave-yard, where they had recently buried several victims to cholera quite close to the stream, and although the soldiers were warned not to drink it they paid no attention, and through this lost upwards of 100 men. All this, however, is now in course of rectification, and the supply of water will hereafter be kept unpolluted. In the evening the whole of the station entertained the Viceroy in the mess-room of the above regiment; about 40 officers with a few of the ladies of the station sitting down to dinner. It was the first time that a Viceroy had ever visited Kohat, and every one seemed very much pleased. We returned again to Peshawur next morning passing through the valley once more. That afternoon, being Sunday, the Viceroy attended church and the day following rode to Hoti Murdan to breakfast, where we found the Guide Corps, one of the finest regiments in Her Majesty's service. This corps is most beautifully mounted upon countrybred animals, the pick of the local fairs, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is the best mounted native corps I have ever seen in India.

Early next morning the Viceroy started for Hurripore, 66 miles, breakfasting at Pahore on the Indus, 42 miles, riding on the remainder 24 miles in the afternoon. The whole country from Peshawur to Hurripore is a dead flat skirting the hills, with a population which, now given to agricultural pursuits, was only a very few years ago one of the wildest and most difficult races in the Punjab to deal with. A very characteristic incident happened at the crossing of the Indus which, as you doubtless know, it has long been the custom to traverse upon mussucks. During a greater portion of the year it is impossible almost for a ferry boat to make the passage, as when it once gets into the stream it is carried down an immense distance. We saw here the manner in which the natives kidnap travellers and carry them across to independent territory, by placing them inside a mussuck and riding themselves on top of it, blowing in air to their victim inside through a bit of bamboo. But instead of the native Hindoo, who usually occupies the mussuck, in the instance to which I allude it was one of their own friends. The sight was a most curious one, seeing the individual wriggle himself into the mussuck and his friends tie him tight, afterwards inflating the mussuck and starting with him right across the Indus. It was one of those things difficult to believe unless actually witnessed, and I must say I was equally sceptical as to the chance of the individual getting over alive, and rejoiced to find, on reaching the other side, that he was wriggling himself out again none the worse. The Rajah of Umbh had the whole of his army drawn up on the other side of the Indus to receive His Excellency upon landing composed entirely of horsemen, about 250 or 300 men, dressed in armour—some in chain armour—and armed chiefly with lancets, matchlock and swords of every pattern under the sun. We reached Hurripore in time for dinner, where we slept, and the following morning drove in Murree carts up to Abbottabad, a very pretty little station indeed, where we were met by Colonel Rothney, who commands the 5th Goorkhas, at present stationed in the Agrore Valley, protecting its inhabitants from raids which have been threatened by the Akazyes. In order that Lord Mayo might be able to form an opinion upon that particular part of the country he decided at once upon visiting it and rode out that afternoon to Mouserah, 16 miles, sleeping at the Dak Bungalow, and on the next morning starting at a little before daybreak for the Agrore Valley, and from the top of the Sooshal Pass enjoying a magnificent view of the whole of the surrounding country. The valley itself lay at his feet just like a map, and with a strong telescope we could see all the villages that had been threatened as well as those that were burnt. It was a most interesting sight, worth any amount of trouble, making the position perfectly clear, and giving His Excellency, in half an hour, such an insight into all the local bearings of the frontier question as no amount of writing or reading or deliberations in Council could have done. Descending from the Sooshal Pass we rode into Abbottabad and thence to Murree, 86 miles on the pigskin that day. I nearly forgot to mention that while the Viceroy was up on the top of the Sooshal pass Captain Ommanney, the Deputy Commissioner, told Major DeBude, who commands the Mountain Battery, that the Viceroy was going to dine that night in Murree, upon which Major DeBude replied :—"Oh! come, draw it mild. We know he travels very fast, but that's too much of a good thing to cram us with." For all that, however, the Viceroy did ride in as I have told you, and greatly to the astonishment of every one except those who know what he *can* do. The ride from Abbottabad was simply beautiful. The road is not quite finished, but about a half of it, or rather more than a half, which is about twenty feet wide, enabling one to canter along a good pace nearly the whole way. Murree itself is more picturesque than Simla and the houses better built. The Viceroy next day inspected very minutely the whole of the barracks or rather the palatial residences of the soldiers. The quantity of money that has been wasted on these buildings is quite melancholy to think of. It is difficult to conceive what good can possibly accrue to the soldier from housing him in this extravagant fashion, for no doubt precisely the same object could be attained in respect of superficial and cubic measurement on a much cheaper and less expensive plan. The Viceroy also visited the Lawrence Asylum and saw some 160 orphan children of soldiers;—a grand institution which does an immense quantity of good, but, like many other things in India, costs a great deal more than it ought. We afterwards went to the brewery, where we had luncheon and tasted some of the beer, which was excellent, and I don't despair yet of seeing a large amount of saving to Government by supplying the troops with the indigenous brew. There is no doubt that it is not so popular a beverage as the English beer; but I believe it to be just as good and perhaps more healthy, and there is no reason that I can see why it should not be given to the soldiers, or at all events why they should not have the option of buying it, since it is very much cheaper than they can procure in the bazaars or elsewhere. From Murree we went in Murree carts down to Pindee, arriving there in time for dinner, starting again at midnight for Jhelum, where we arrived about 9 o'clock next morning. At Jhelum His Excellency was entertained by Colonel Cureton and the officers of the station at a large dinner, to which about 40 officers sat down. On again at midnight to Sealkote, arriving there next morning at half-past 8. It being Sunday we all went to church in the afternoon, and on Monday morning the Viceroy received the Maharaja of Kashmir in durbar, returning His Highness's visit in the afternoon. The Maharaja turned out the whole of his troops, about four thousand, rather a motley crew. Some of the cavalry were dressed up in the uniform of the French chasseurs with large helmets and cuirasses. His tent is a peculiar one, different from all others I have seen, in being lined with Cashmere shawls of immense size and carpets of the same material, which give it a very unique appearance indeed. In the evening the Viceroy was the guest of the 5th Lancers, at which entertainment nearly the whole of the station were invited to meet him. After dinner we adjourned to the Deputy Commissioner's house, (Major Jenkins,) where there was a large evening party. In the course of the evening there was a display of fireworks, whilst the garden was very prettily lit up and illuminated with Chinese lamps and other decorations. Next morning His Excellency inspected the Sealkote brigade and visited the barracks of the 58th. This regiment is greatly improved in health since it arrived at Sealkote. Colonel Hood says that the removal has been the saving of the corps, for if they had remained at Allahabad, there is but little doubt that they would have been terribly decimated this hot season. Their appearance on parade too was much better than when we saw them in Allahabad last November, and altogether the men were very improved indeed. I asked a great many of them whether they liked the barracks at Sealkote better than those they had occupied at Allahabad, and they all appeared to be of one opinion upon the subject, saying the former were very much cooler and in every respect preferable. These barracks, to my mind, are very near perfect, the plan being a double verandah on either side with one long room in the centre stretching right down the whole of the building. By this plan the inner walls cannot possibly become hot, a respect in which almost all the new barracks are very defective, for when once they become thoroughly heated at the beginning of the summer they never get cool, till the rains set in at any rate. Sealkote is perhaps the healthiest station now in India, not having had any case of cholera for several years and no other epidemic of any sort. What this is attributable to it is impossible exactly to say; but there is no doubt the peculiar construction of the station, built in squares with large open parallelograms between each square, helps materially to keep the place healthy and clean. The number of people living in the station is small, although the station itself from its shape appears a large one. In the afternoon of yesterday, the 3rd, the Viceroy rode to Goojranwallah, 33 miles, sleeping at the Deputy Commissioner's house, (Major Babbage,) and coming on here this morning early, stopping at the Ravee to visit the railway works in progress there. To-morrow night His Excellency takes the chair at Sir Donald McLeod's farewell dinner, and the next morning at half-past five we start for Umballa, hoping to reach Simla the day after, the 7th. The weather up here is getting hot, too hot for knocking about any longer, as we have done.

THE Cantata to be written for the Birmingham Festival by Mr. Barnett has for its subject Moore's "Paradise and the Peri."

DR. CHARLES MENDELSSOHN is said to be collecting materials for an exhaustive biography of his father, the great composer.

THE Theatre at Pompeii has been re-opened, after an interval of eighteen hundred years, with "The Child of the Regiment."

BOMBAY.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—The Concert in aid of the Institution will be held in the Boys' School at half-past eight o'clock this evening. Donations to the funds may be placed in the boxes at the door.

ERRATUM.—An error was made in a paragraph yesterday about a young sailor who was sentenced to ten stripes for an assault. The person assaulted was a seaman—not the captain of the British Empire.

WARRANT TO SEARCH A SHIP.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court Mr. Nana Morojee, on the application of Charles Archer, third mate of the British ship Canute, granted a warrant for the search of that vessel—Rs. 45 having been stolen from applicant's box.

CHARGE AGAINST A WATCHMAKER.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday Venkutrao Ragoonathjee applied to Mr. Nana Morojee for a warrant for the apprehension of Rustomjee, a watchmaker—on the allegation that the latter had absconded with a watch which complainant gave him for repair. The warrant was granted.

A SPECIAL Magistrate, to decide on cases municipal at Kurrachee, has been appointed by the Commissioner in Sind, Sir W. L. Merewether, on a monthly salary of Rs. 100; his establishment to consist of a moonshee of Rs. 25 and one peon on Rs. 10 per mensem.—*Our Paper.*

THEFTS FROM SHIPS.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Mussulman was sentenced to imprisonment for a week for stealing "one wax candle" from the troopship Euphrates.—Another native was sentenced to imprisonment for six weeks for stealing a piece of canvass from the P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Baroda.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—Miss Tilly Earle and the talented and well known company at present performing in Grant Road Theatre appear for the last time to-night. Those who have not seen Miss Earle's clever acting should not lose this opportunity, and we hope the company will be received to-night by as good a house as there has been on their two previous appearances. The pieces to be performed to-night are the comedy "Milky White" and the farce "The Area Belle."

CHEATING.—Yesterday Ragoonathdass Hamandass Byrajee appeared before Mr. Connor in the Fort Police Court and laid the following information :—"I am a priest and an inhabitant of Sucker Bucker, and came to Bombay about 17 days ago. About three months ago while I was at Sucker Bucker I sent a letter through the post office to the address of one Savuckram Branim containing a hoondie for Rs. 80, in which sum I was indebted to him. I however received no letter from the said Savuckram acknowledging the receipt of the hoondie, and therefore wrote to him again on the subject. He sent me an answer to the effect that he had not received my said letter containing the hoondie. I therefore came to Bombay and made enquiries regarding the hoondie at the firm of Goolram Moolchund on whom the said hoondie was drawn. Goolram told me that he had paid it to one Wishwanath through Sheramdass Byrajee, Wishwanath giving his name as Savuckram to the said Goolram. I charge the said Wishwanath and Sheramdass Bawa with cheating by personation and pray that a warrant may be issued for their apprehension." The Magistrate granted a warrant.

WE hear from Poorundhur that every available house is occupied, and that the climate is charming. The Upper Fort houses have been repaired and are occupied this season. In the Upper Fort the climate is quite equal to Mahableshwur; only the air is fresher and purer, as there is no jungle, and no accumulations of filth. Every one speaks very highly of the kindness and courtesy of the commandant and the doctor—the only regular residents there who remain all the year round, with the exception of the convalescent soldiers and a few people belonging to the baazar.—*Deccan Herald*, May 10.

IMPRISONMENT IN ANOTHER PARSEE MATRIMONIAL CASE.

ON Tuesday last, a Parsee named Cursetjee Dorabjee Khutao was placed before Mr. Justice Lloyd, judge of the Parsee Matrimonial Court. Cursetjee had been arrested in consequence of his not having paid the plaintiff's costs in the suit by Merwanjee Bomanjee Motafuramna against his wife Geeloobaee, and the present defendant, in the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court—a decree of divorce in favour of the plaintiff on the ground of the defendant's adultery with the co-defendant having been passed some time ago, with costs against Cursetjee. Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant Cursetjee asked two months' time for paying the costs. The application was rejected, and Cursetjee was sentenced to be imprisoned for two years on the civil side of the County Jail.

LIFE OF ZOROASTER.

MR. K. R. CAMA, for the last two years, has been well known among the Parsee community as a clear, perspicuous, and able expounder of Zoroastrianism. The Parsees feel that to dive into the intricacies of their religion, to compare and collate manuscripts, to separate the genuine old text of the Avesta from the impure interpolations of later times, to discover the pure sentiments of morality and virtue therein supposed to be found, and to plunge into the perplexing grammatical forms of a forgotten language like the Zend, ought to be the duty of some of their high priests. But nothing is so well known as that their priests are an effeminate class of people, wonderfully indolent, and careless of their own religion. The expectations that some sanguine Parsees have formed of them have never been realized, and the impression grows stronger and stronger that their ignorance and servility can alone be surpassed by their gluttony, and dulness of mind. On this account when the Parsees see one of their own laymen come forward as an expounder of their religion, they naturally come to the consideration of what he says, to the examination of his opinions, and inferences, with a very favourable feeling towards him. Mr. Cama has spent his life in the study of his own religion, and his labours and researches have culminated in a series of splendid publications known by the name of the 'Jartoshti Abbhyas,' in lectures delivered before crowded audiences in Bombay and several places in the north, and in the recently-published elaborate and valuable Life of Zoroaster, which is the subject of the present notice. The desire of becoming useful to his community, the various advantages he possessed in acquiring a knowledge of Zend, the access he had to many books treating of the Zoroastrian religion, and above all a natural bent towards religious researches, have stimulated the industry of Mr. Cama, have sustained his perseverance in a study—a study that would have repelled an ordinary student. The fragments of an ancient religion which inculcated precepts of morality and high virtue at a time when the savages of Europe paid offerings of men on the altars of their gods, deserve well to be rescued from oblivion, and to be studied by every Parsee, especially since European scholars like Perron, Burnouf, Spiegel, and Haug have spent their lives profitably in this study.

The life before us opens with a melancholy contrast between the present condition of the Parsees, and their old fame and martial glory. That people which once shook all the civilized world is dwindled into nothing. Only 5,000 of them dwell in Yjad, Karman, and the neighbouring villages in Persia, and about 100,000 of them in Western India. Several works which throw light upon the life of Zoroaster have been noticed (pp. 4—6), and among them the work of Dustur Edalji Darabji Sanjana has been favourably spoken of. The account given of the prophet by Firdousi in his great epic of the Shah-Nameh is considered meagre. No weight can be attached to the testimony of Mahomedan writers, whose national prejudice and religious fanaticism were incompatible with any idea of justice or fairness to the prophet of their enemies. But whatever we may gather of the life of the prophet from Gujarati, Persian, Pajand, and Pehlvi works is necessarily of less value and interest than what we can obtain from the Zend Avesta. It has been said that the original Avesta contained 21 books, and that of these a few only have come down to us. The books that are now extant are divided into two parts (1) Great Avesta, (2) Small Avesta; and the works that are comprehended in the first class are considered to have been written prior to those of the second. A separate book delineating in detail solely the life and character of Zoroaster may possibly have existed, and may have been unfortunately one among the many lost. Yet the books that we possess contain here and there scraps of paragraphs that pertain to the incidents in the life of the prophet, and these have been carefully and assiduously collected by Mr. Cama, and a readable life, though imperfect yet reliable, has been produced out of them. Mr. Cama met with many passages which he felt might throw much light upon the subject, but on account of his inability to understand their meaning was not in a position to make use of them.

A PARSEE.

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BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held in its Library Rooms this day, at 4 P.M.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The last of the invalids for England via the Cape of Good Hope will embark on board the Dilharrie this afternoon. There are four officers with three women and two children, 152 invalids with 15 wives and 38 children, and one insane soldier with his wife and child—from the Deolalee and general depots and from the Colaba Sanitarium. The officers are Lieutenants Baines, 105th Foot, Perkins, 105th Foot, and Bazette, Royal Artillery, and Assistant-Surgeon Bolster, Staff.

THE BUNJARA MURDER CASE.

The Bunjara murder case came on for trial before Mr. Kemball in Surat on Monday last week. Mr. T. C. Anstey appeared for the defence, and there was immense excitement in the town during the three days during which the trial lasted. On Tuesday the Court before rising altered the charge of manslaughter to that of causing grievous hurt to the deceased Kuna, and at the instance of Mr. Nanabhai released the first four prisoners on bail. At the close of the trial two of the assessors declared the first four prisoners guilty of the charge, and the other two not guilty, while the third said that the prosecution had failed. The Court concurred with the two assessors, and on Friday, before closing the present Session, sentenced the first three prisoners to rigorous imprisonment for six months, and the fourth to two months' imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 250 commutable to a further imprisonment for three months.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The s. s. Emeu, Captain C. J. Perrins, will sail to-day for China, &c., with 1,028 chests of Malwa opium, 389 bales of cotton, and the following passengers:—For Galle—Mr. E. Ashdown, Mr. J. W. Nantes, Mr. A. K. Mundy, Mr. C. F. Greco and Mr. Prentis. For Hongkong—Mr. A. Raymond. For Shanghai—Mr. Dent. For Melbourne—Mr. T. Drewett, Mr. Joseph Bennett, Mr. Robert Stewart, Mr. E. Haynen, and Mr. T. Brown. For King George's Sound—Mr. Salamon Ruffin.

The British Ship Cospatrick, 1196 tons, Captain A. Elmslie, arrived yesterday from London with a general cargo. She spoke the following barques:—Sarah Anderson and Clara.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—11th May.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Gamblers.—Three Mahomedans were convicted of gambling in a public place, and sentenced to be imprisoned for seven days.

Reckless Riding.—Abin Abdoola was fined Rs. 10 for riding a horse in a rash and negligent manner, indicating a want of due regard for the safety of others.

Trespass.—A vagrant was fined Rs. 10 for wilfully trespassing in a house.

Cattle Nuisance.—A Mahomedan milkman was charged with mischief and causing an obstruction in a public street by negligence and misbehaviour in the management and care of his cattle on the Parell road, and thereby causing injury to a woman. He was convicted and fined Rs. 25, out of which ten rupees were awarded to the complainant.

MEDICAL STORES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Can you or any of your readers belonging to the S. M. D. inform me why we, assistant apothecaries of the Medical Stores, are not sent to college or regimental employ agreeably to recent Government resolution? There are eight apothecaries on general duty; four of these were originally for the Medical Stores, but these men are employed now where assistant apothecaries only ought to be; and in these days of retrenchment, why are these apothecaries not sent to the Medical Depôts, their proper place, so as to relieve the assistant apothecaries for regimental duty, where they are much wanted. It is very strange how the Government order is thrown aside. Bengal and Madras have their apothecaries nominated to the different Medical Stores, but in Bombay the medical authorities have not dreamt of attending to the recent rules of Government, so that we poor assistants are kept from gaining that knowledge which will fit us for the more serious duties of an hospital, and bring us on a par with those who have had the advantage of a regimental and college education. It is treating us unfairly, as well as keeping the apothecaries from their depots and being extra expense to the State.

The medical subordinates in the Bombay presidency don't get fair play at all, and a great many advantages are thereby lost, both to individuals concerned and the State.

"M. D.'s" suggestion ought to be carried out, and the department would be better governed. Too many cooks spoil the dish.

A. B. & J. Z.

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With the near approach of the South-west Monsoon, it would be a great satisfaction to my mind—and doubtless to the minds of a large section of the community—to know, that all prudent measures are being taken for the prevention of shipwreck and loss of life in the neighbourhood of our port during the coming stormy months. It is only for professional men to point out all that should be done; but taking a hint from the plans adopted at the conclusion of the Abyssinian Expedition, I would suggest that during stormy and bad weather, especially on dark nights, a powerful steamer, fitted with towing pals and having hawsers and all necessary material, ought to be kept constantly in readiness either in the harbour itself, or, better still, cruising off the entrance, to be ready to pilot or tow vessels in need of such assistance. The vessel, I need hardly say, ought to be thoroughly reliable both in hull and engines, otherwise she might break down and become a wreck herself when at the point of success. The captain would also require to be a man who did not fear a wet jacket as long as he could keep his furnace fires burning. His crew to be efficient would require to be European, or European and Chinese mixed, for the ordinary lascar is of no use in such weather as the steamer would have to encounter. The encouragement of knowing, that in addition to a liberal rate of pay, special services would be specially rewarded, would at once command a choice of desirable men.

When our life-boat first came out, the crew was exercised in it, but no one hears anything now of either the boat or crew. No doubt the boat has been duly taken care of, and I would suggest the exercising of the crew being resumed, for it is almost a painful certainty that it will be required within the next few months.

I believe we are possessed of a rocket apparatus, and I would ask, does any one know how to fire it properly? If not it would be better to learn now than when the actual necessity arises for its use. It may be only a landsman's notion, but it appears to me that with our generally level coast, suppose a line was conveyed on board any vessel, the communication would be of little use unless "sheers" of sufficient length were forthcoming, through a block in the top of which the line could be hauled, at a sufficient height from the water.

Pardon me trespassing so much on your valuable space, but I consider the matter a sufficiently important one; and all the more so, as a number of new steamers may be expected in these waters, many of them of almost nominal power, and commanded by captains unacquainted with the harbour.

I can never forget the dreadful scene upon our coast presented by the wreck of the Diamond. That disabled vessel drifted slowly past our harbour in broad daylight round Malabar Point, and on to Breach Candy, where, within a few yards of the shore, she lay for three days, before this boasted city could find means to land the helpless beings on board. Who was answerable for that I do not know, but in such matters I should like to see the responsible parties under the same rigorous law as is meted out to a

RAILWAY GUARD.

A Strange Story.—*Le Gaulois* relates that some workmen engaged in demolishing an old house in the Quartier Saint Victor, in Paris, came upon a nest of adders containing some hundred of these reptiles, at the bottom of an exhausted well. In the midst of this snake nest was found a skeleton, which had probably fallen into the well years ago, and the flesh of which had been devoured by the adders. Strange to say, in the hand of the skeleton was a pocket-book of red morocco leather, in which, when opened, there were found 40 bank-notes for 1,000f. each, a woman's likeness, and a letter which had been almost entirely eaten by the reptiles, the only fragment remaining decipherable bearing the words, "Do not make known the plot." A judicial inquiry has been commenced.

Advantages of Ignorance.—It appears that the number of insane persons at St. Petersburg is relatively smaller than in any other European capital. The proportion is one in every 1,013 inhabitants, while in London it is one in 260, in Paris one in 2.2, and in Milan one in 244. This is chiefly attributed by Russian statisticians to the defective state of education at St. Petersburg, the number of insane in a country usually increasing in proportion to its degree of civilization. It is also found that the majority of the insane in the Russian capital are women, and that people become insane most frequently between the ages of 30 and 40. Many of the women suffer from "religious mania;" these are mostly Lutherans. Among the men a great number are inventors and financiers.—*Echo.*

A Spanish Doctor's Bill.—An extraordinary doctor's bill has been sent to Mr. Thomas Charlton, of North Shields. Mr. Charlton is the owner of several large ships, and the master of one of them fell ill of a fever at Carthagena. He had to be brought on shore to lodgings. For attendance upon him while in the ship and 15 days ashore at lodgings the Spanish medical man charges the owner of the vessel £800, with £50 for his assistant; £150 is charged for the 15 days' lodgings, and the whole amount for attendance on the sick captain, a good deal less than a month, is £1,300. As the owner is held liable for all sick persons landed from his vessel, the little bill has been sent in to Mr. Charlton. He has brought the subject under the attention of the North Shields Shipowners' Society, and it is being referred to the Foreign Office.

THE BATTLE OF THE BANKS.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY (IN LIQUIDATION) vs. THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION (IN LIQUIDATION).

After the judgment in the cause of the Bank of Bombay vs. The Oriental Bank Corporation had been given on January 27th 1870, the following judgment, for himself and Sir Charles Sargent, was delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp.

Mr. Justice Westropp said—The plaint in this suit was filed on the 19th of March 1868. By it the plaintiffs claimed to recover Rs. 1,96,620-3-3. The special count in it, to some extent, differed from the special count in the plaint in the suit against the Oriental Bank Corporation, in which we have to-day given judgment, and stated that in April 1866, Premchund Roychund applied to the plaintiffs and the defendants and other Joint Stock Banks in Bombay to lend and advance to him a sum of twenty-five lacs of rupees; that the plaintiffs, defendants, and the other Banks agreed to advance that sum in different shares and proportions, the defendants agreed to advance Rs. 2,50,000 as their share, "and it was thereupon further agreed that plaintiffs should in the first instance advance the whole amount of Rs. 25 lacs, and that the other Banks should afterwards repay them their respective shares when asked, and thereupon, in consideration of the plaintiffs making such advance, undertook and promised to repay the said sum of Rs. 2,50,000, being their share or proportion thereof, and the plaintiffs accordingly advanced the said sum of 25 lacs; and all conditions were fulfilled and all things happened, and all times elapsed necessary to entitle the plaintiffs to maintain this action; yet the defendants have not paid the said sum of Rs. 2,50,000 to the plaintiffs, and the same still remains due and unpaid. A copy of the agreement, signed by the defendants, is hereunto annexed, marked B." The document thus referred to as marked B is a copy of the exhibit marked D, 1, which we have frequently mentioned in the suit against the Oriental Bank Corporation, and was signed by Mr. Morrison on behalf of the present defendants, the Asiatic Banking Corporation, on the 15th of May 1866. The third paragraph of the plaint credited the defendants with Rs. 53,379-12-9 as "recovered on account of the defendants," in respect of their share of Rs. 2,50,000 in the loan of 25 lacs, and alleged that Rs. 1,96,620-3-3 remained due to the plaintiffs. The sum of Rs. 53,379 was described in the account annexed to the plaint as "proportion of amount realised for securities held against Premchund Roychund's loan of 25 lacs." The fourth paragraph of the plaint claimed the same balance Rs. 1,96,620-3-3 under the money counts, viz., money lent, money paid, interest and money due on an account stated.

The defendants, by their written statement, (filed 25th July 1868) denied that they were indebted to the plaintiffs in the amount claimed, or any part of it, and that there was any consideration for the agreement in the plaint mentioned. Thenceforward the written statement, substituting the name of Mr. Morrison for that of Mr. Moir, is, except in two points, substantially the same as the written statement of the Oriental Bank Corporation in the suit brought against them, of which latter written statement I have already to-day mentioned the material contents. The two points of difference are 1st,—The defendants in this suit admit the signature of their agent Mr. Morrison to the agreement D, 1, (referred to as exhibit B in the plaint and in this written statement), but allege that he signed "solely upon the understanding and relying on the representations made by the plaintiffs to the defendants that the said terms and conditions (the same as those mentioned in the written statement of the Oriental Bank Corporation) upon which, and upon which alone, they were prepared to have advanced to Premchund Roychund the sum of two lacs and fifty thousand rupees and to execute the said agreement had been complied with." The other point in which the written statements in this suit differs from that of the Oriental Banking Corporation, is that the Asiatic Bank Corporation does not allege that it was never applied to or requested by Premchund Roychund or by the plaintiffs to advance the sum of two lacs and fifty thousand rupees, or any part thereof, or that, so far as the Asiatic Banking Corporation was concerned, no advance was made to Premchund Roychund, whereas it is so alleged by the Oriental Banking Corporation in the written statement filed in the suit against them.

The four first issues are similar to those in the suit against the Oriental Bank Corporation, viz.—

1. Whether the plaintiffs are entitled to recover from the defendants the amount claimed in the plaint, or any part thereof.
2. Whether the defendants agreed in manner and form as in the second paragraph of the plaint alleged.
3. Whether the plaintiffs, at the request of the defendants, advanced and paid on account of the defendants the sum mentioned in that behalf in the second paragraph of the plaint in manner and form as in that paragraph alleged, or any and what sum.
4. Whether the plaintiffs have received on account of the defendants in respect of the alleged advance in the 3rd paragraph of the plaint mentioned the sum of Rs. 53,379-12-9 in that paragraph mentioned, or any part thereof.

To those a fifth issue was added, it is—

5. Whether the document referred to in the plaint and written statement, as marked with the letter B, and which is marked as an exhibit in this cause as D, 1, was executed under such circumstances as to be conclusive on the defendants, to the amount claimed in the plaint, or any part thereof.

It was agreed by Council on both sides that the evidence—oral and documentary—admitted in the cause of the Bank of Bombay, in liquidation, against the Oriental Bank Corporation, should, subject to all objections made, and not withdrawn in that cause, be taken as evidence in this cause, so far as the same may be properly applicable thereto.

To the general view which we have taken in the suit against the Oriental Bank Corporation, of the main body of the evidence as to the meetings of the 26th and 27th April 1866, and the general history of that case, we adhere. The evidence of the additional witnesses who have been examined in this cause,—Mr. Morrison, Mr. Thomson, and Mr. Critchett—does not materially alter that view. It is however important to mention that Mr Morrison admits that the Bank of Bombay was to finance the 25 lac loan. Although both of those suits have arisen out of the same transaction, there are certain well marked points of difference between the position of the defendants in this suit and that of the Oriental Bank Corporation in the other suit. I proceed to mention those points.

In the first place, the Asiatic Banking Corporation had a much stronger and more direct interest in supporting Premchund Roychund than the Oriental Bank had. Exhibit A, in the column of liabilities, showed that the extent of his liability to the Asiatic Bank was, on the 27th April (the day of the second meeting) no less than twenty-four lacs of rupees. The accuracy of that statement of his liability in this respect has not been impeached in argument. Mr. Morrison, when examined in London on behalf of his late employers, the defendants, seems to have admitted that it might have been about twenty lacs, but he spoke confessedly, with great uncertainty as to the amount, and without books to aid his memory, and said that he could not tell within five lacs of rupees the actual amount. We prefer the statement of Premchund himself, contained in exhibit A; and made at the time. He was not then likely to exaggerate his liability. As to its being to any considerable extent covered by security, he spoke in a very hazy, indefinite way; and Mr. Morrison's *de bene esse* evidence, on cross-examination, does not show that the liability was, to any important degree, so covered. Nothing could be more vague than his evidence on that point, and on what he called "strengthening the account" (Premchund's account with the Asiatic Banking Corporation) "in every possible way"—an operation of which he gave no satisfactory or definite description. I extract the following from a part of his cross-examination as to the state of Premchund's account with the Asiatic Banking Corporation about the 26th April:—

Q. "Had you pressed Premchund to diminish his debt with you?

A. I do not know that I had pressed him to diminish his debt, so much as I strengthened the account of course in every way I could. I got additional securities from him.

Q. You had pressed him shortly before the 26th for additional securities?

A. I do not know that I pressed him.

Q. You had asked him then?

A. I was always, as the account showed a different feature, having it supported in different ways. The account was always altering.

Q. What do you mean by having it supported; had you access to any securities without Premchund's assistance, or did you apply to him personally?

A. I had no access to securities, except what I got from him.

Q. And you asked him for them?

A. I may have done so: you asked me whether I had done so or no, I say I may have done so. I say I certainly do not remember having pressed Premchund before that loan was given."

Premchund, as appears from Mr. Morrison's *de bene esse* evidence, held many shares, and had a large interest in the Asiatic Banking Corporation. He transacted business with the same bank to a great extent, and in various names besides his own. It is evident that Mr. Morrison knew him intimately. A passage in Mr. Morrison's *de bene esse* evidence, though not perhaps conclusive, tends to create an impression that Premchund, on the 26th April, before making his application on that day to the Bank of Bombay, had, through Mr. MacCulloch, not only notified to Mr. Morrison that he (Premchund) was in difficulties, but also asked his (Mr. Morrison's) advice as to the means of extricating him from them, the result of which consultation would appear to have been the application to the Bank of Bombay, through Mr. MacCulloch, on the same day, for the 25 lac loan.

The second point of difference is that the present defendants, the Asiatic Banking Corporation on the 28th of April, were paid, out of the twenty-five lacs, the sum of four and a-half lacs of rupees, which sum, as we have already stated, in giving judgment in the suit against the Oriental Bank, was not one of those urgent demands which the Bank of Bombay was at all warranted in discharging, on behalf of Premchund, before a deposit in full, and valuation of the promised jewels. That this was so, Mr. Morrison, the manager of the defendants' bank, must have been perfectly well aware. His evidence shows that, at the meeting of the 27th, no claim whatever was put forward on behalf of his bank, for any such early payment. I shall read a passage from his evidence in London on this point. After having, in reply to this question—"Did he (Mr. Lidderdale) say that Premchund had said the jewels which he had to give were worth twenty lacs, or did he say he would give jewels to be worth twenty lacs?" stated that Mr. Lidderdale said at the meeting of the 27th of April that "Premchund was prepared to give jewels which could be ascertained to be worth twenty lacs of rupees," and after having also stated that the jewels were to be valued immediately when deposited, and were to be deposited at once, because the meeting considered them to be the most tangible security, his examination proceeded thus—

Q. "A good deal of money was wanted on the very day of the second meeting, was not it?

A. There was a certain amount wanted, I forget how much it was.

Q. Can you remember how much?

A. I think about five lacs, as far as I can remember, which were the most pressing claims he had, which he represented required immediate attention.

Q. Do not you think more than five lacs of rupees?

A. No, I think not, not what was required the first day. He had other claims coming in, but that was a matter which he had to arrange with the Bank of Bombay, and to have them secured accordingly.

Q. Do you remember what the five lacs which you spoke of were wanted for?

A. I think they were for some up-country debts; if I recollect right, for hoondees, the whole or part at any rate.

Q. Was anything wanted for your Bank that day?

A. Not that day in particular, as far as I remember.

Q. Was anything wanted for the Hindustan Bank?

A. Well it was understood there were pressing claims of Banks, as well as private creditors, but no understanding that it was wanted on that particular day, as far as I remember.

Q. Was the Hindustan Bank pressing Premchund?

A. Do you mean before this Bank of Bombay loan was given?

Q. Before or at the time?

A. I am not aware they were pressing.

Q. You are not aware that any part of the sum required on the 27th was required for the purpose of any Bank?

A. No, I am not aware it was.

Q. Your idea is, it was exclusively wanted for up-country hoondees?

A. That was the most pressing claim. The whole or part of it was wanted for that."

Mr. Morrison was here perhaps speaking more especially of the 27th than of the 28th April, but it is quite manifest from his evidence that he regarded the advances necessary to enable Premchund to pay for his purchases of up-country cotton as the only demands of extreme urgency, and at all events that he did not venture to represent that any part of the twenty-four lacs, mentioned in exhibit A, as due to his Bank, was a demand of extreme urgency, or one which must be paid before the deposit of the jewels, and their satisfactory valuation as stipulated for at the meeting, and it is easy to perceive why he did not throw any such impediment in the way of Premchund in procuring the large advance of twenty-five lacs, which it was then expected would enable him to surmount all his difficulties, as Mr. Morrison's bank was about to become a party to that loan, and not only a party but one having a most deep and direct interest in upholding Premchund. These remarks, as to the payment of four lacs and a half to the defendants on the 28th of April, are, to a great extent, applicable to the further payment of two lacs of rupees to them on the 4th of May, both of which sums Mr. Rodgie's document, H, 1, shows to have been paid out of the 25 lacs, and we have no doubt were well known by Mr. Morrison at the time to have been so, notwithstanding the doubt which, in his *de bene esse* evidence, he attempts to throw upon the fact that the two lacs came from that source.

We did not fail to observe that both of these payments were made, not in ready money, but by the Bank of Bombay giving credit in its books to the defendants for the respective amounts of those payments.

It was not, however, denied that the defendants operated upon these credits. In fact, on the 27th April, before business hours commenced, the balance to their credit with the Bank of Bombay was Rs. 57,000. At the close of business on the same day they owed to the Bank of Bombay Rs. 5,74,341-3-7. At the close of business on the 28th April, the defendants had to their credit with the same bank Rs. 2,51,029, and the state of the account between the two banks subsequently underwent daily fluctuation.

The third and most important point of difference between the Oriental Bank case and that of the Asiatic Banking Corporation is, that Mr. Morrison signed, on behalf of the latter, the exhibit D, 1, which I have already read here to-day, in disposing of the suit against the Oriental Bank. The parties signing that document (which was completely silent as to securities for the twenty-five lac loan and as to any valuation of them, thereby, in consideration) of the Bank of Bombay making the advance of twenty-five lacs, promised to repay to it the amount set opposite to the name of each subscribing bank, that amount being the share of such bank in the advance of twenty-five lacs. It was impossible for any man of business, who had been present at the meeting of the 27th April, and who was in a fit state to perform his duties as a banker, to have read over that brief document without observing that it was silent as to what constituted two of the main points determined on at the meeting, namely, the securities and the valuation of such of them as were jewels. Mr. Fraser on the 15th of May brought that document to the defendants' bank, and sent it up to Mr. Morrison for signature. Mr. Morrison admits that he read it, but adds that he did not keep it for careful perusal. He signed it, and sent it back immediately. This signature then appears to have been given not only without an objection as to the absence of any mention of the securities, but even without a question. He does not seem to have so much as asked to see Mr. Fraser with respect to that document, who was in attendance below. Was Mr. Morrison at that time ignorant that jewels had been deposited by Premchund with the Bank of Bombay, and had been pronounced to be far inferior in value to the value assigned to them by Premchund? It cannot be asserted that there is any positive evidence that Mr. Morrison had heard of the valuation by Mr. Courvoisier, though there may be a very strong probability that he had, being (as both his own evidence and that of Premchund Roychund show) on terms of great intimacy, and in daily intercourse with both Mr. Robertson and Mr. Tracey, who were the two gentlemen to whom Mr. Fraser had, without any loss of time, duly notified the startling discrepancy between Premchund's alleged prices of the principal jewels, and Mr. Courvoisier's estimate. It was Mr. Tracey, too, who procured from the Asiatic Banking Corporation, through its manager, Mr. Morrison, the loan of its 4,50,000 for Premchund, which sum, notwithstanding Mr. Robertson's written promises to the contrary, contained in his letters to Mr. Douglas and Mr. Moir; notwithstanding also that both Mr. Robertson and Mr. Morrison well knew that such a course was a grievous violation of Mr. Robertson's duty, as well to his own employers, as to the other banks subscribing to the twenty-five lac loan, he (Mr. Robertson) permitted to be repaid, and Mr. Morrison received out of the twenty-five lac loan before the promised twenty lacs worth of jewels were deposited, and before any valuation whatsoever had been made of the jewels which had been deposited. Assuming, however, that Mr. Morrison was wholly ignorant of Mr Courvoisier's valuation, if Mr. Morrison had, before the 15th of May, the day on which he signed exhibit D, 1, become aware of Mr. Crawford's valuation, his ignorance of Mr. Courvoisier's valuation would avail him nothing. In such a state of circumstances the slight difference in amount between those two valuations would be unimportant, the fact would remain that Mr. Morrison, being aware that there was an enormous difference between the values alleged by the interested Premchund and those affixed by the disinterested valuator, Mr. Crawford, who was named, if not unanimously, at least by many at the meeting, as competent for the purpose, and as such employed by the Bank of Bombay, nevertheless signed a document whereby he purported to bind the Asiatic Banking Corporation to pay its share of the loan, which document completely ignored the securities and their values. In his evidence given in this Court before us, by way of supplement to his evidence given *de bene esse* in London, after admitting the signature of D, 1, in the manner already stated, he said—"Before I signed the Memorandum D, 1, I heard some report or rumour outside, I cannot now say from whom, that Mr. Crawford had valued the jewels, and found them largely deficient in value." Here is a clear admission that he had notice of the valuation and of the alleged deficiency. He added, however, as a qualification of that answer, "but that report was coupled with the statement that the Bank of Bombay thoroughly discredited that valuation, and that the Bank of Bombay still had very good security, and that the jewels were much more valuable than Mr. Crawford stated." On being further pressed on this point by the Court he said in reply, "I believe, but I will not swear, that Mr. Robertson did not mention, or that any officer of the Bank of Bombay did not, in casual conversation before I signed D, 1, mention that a valuation of the jewels had been made by Mr Crawford, and that the result was unsatisfactory. I don't recollect that either Mr. Robertson or any other officer of the Bank of Bombay did so. I believed at the time of my signing that the Bank of Bombay had got ample security. *I can hardly now say whether I should have signed if my belief were otherwise, I will not say that I would not.*" Whatever doubt Mr. Morrison may have affected to feel on that point, we feel none as to his reasons for signing the memorandum of agreement D, 1. He had previously, to the 15th of May, without any *satisfactory* valuation of the jewels having been made, *i. e.*, without any valuation showing that twenty lacs worth of jewels had been deposited by Premchund with the Bank of Bombay, drawn, from the twenty-five lacs, two sums aggregating six and a half lacs of rupees, viz., one-fourth of a lac more than a fourth of the whole loan. Mr. Morrison, almost immediately after giving the above quoted evidence, said, in reply to counsel for the plaintiffs, with regard to the account between the Asiatic Banking Corporation and the Bank of Bombay—"On the evening of the 14th of May, the account closed with a debit balance against the Asiatic Bank of Rs. 6,48,575-8-7. On the evening of the 15th of May the account closed with a debit balance of Rs. 12,83,573-10." In such a critical state of the money market as then prevailed in Bombay, in such a state of account as then subsisted between the plaintiffs' bank and the defendants' bank, and the latter being, if I may so speak *particeps criminis* in the expenditure of so large a portion of the twenty-five lac loan, without any assurance that there had been any valuation showing that the jewels, or anything like their promised amount, had been deposited, we have no doubt that Mr. Morrison would not have dared to parley with the Bank of Bombay, when it called upon him to sign the memorandum D, 1, whereby he unconditionally pledged his bank to pay the two and a half lacs, its share of the twenty-five lacs; but would, as he did, sign it without a word of remonstrance, as to security, valuation, or anything else.

Proceeding, however, to test the sincerity of his statement in Court, before us, that he had heard, he cannot say from whom, but "outside," "that Mr. Crawford had valued the jewels and found them largely deficient in value, but that report was coupled with the statement that the Bank of Bombay thoroughly discredited that valuation, and that the Bank of Bombay still had very good security, and that the jewels were much more valuable than Mr. Crawford stated;" and Mr. Morrison's subsequent assertion, "I believed, at the time of my signing, that the Bank of Bombay had got ample security;" it is necessary that we should turn once more to his *de bene esse* evidence. Before doing so we must observe that Mr. Morrison appeared to us to be a person of more than ordinary shrewdness. Is it credible that, experienced banker and man of business as he was, having heard of the unfavourable valuation of the jewels by Mr. Crawford, and having daily opportunities of ascertaining the truth of that report, he could have apathetically remained content with the accompanying rumour that the Bank of Bombay discredited the valuation, and that he would not, at the fountain-head, the Bank of Bombay itself, or from one of its officers, have made some inquiry, howsoever slight, into the truth of what he had heard? We observe that, in his *de bene esse* evidence-in-chief, with respect to the meeting of the 27th April, he referred to Mr. Crawford. The following is an extract from that evidence:—

Q. "Was anything said as to the valuation of the jewels?

A. Yes; there was something said as to who was to value them.

Q. When were they to be valued?

A. They were to be valued immediately when they were deposited. I think Mr. Crawford was mentioned by some of the directors, it was on the ground that he was a European. Others again thought, I believe, that some native in Sassoon's office would be a more competent man, but, finally, I believe, it was agreed that Mr. Crawford should value them, in the first instance at any rate."

It is manifest from this that he knew what an important position Mr. Crawford's was with respect to valuation. Having heard from "outside" that there was an unfavourable valuation by that gentleman, and daily meeting Mr. Robertson and the officers of the Bank of Bombay, one would suppose that he must inevitably, as any other man of ordinary intelligence would have done under such circumstances, have inquired of those who alone could give him full and official information on the subject, yet Mr. Morrison, in the concluding portion of his *de bene esse* evidence, was not ashamed to describe his attitude towards the Bank of Bombay thus:—

Q. "Did you ever call and ask Mr. Robertson any question about the security after 27th April?

A. No.

Q. Did you make any inquiries of anybody else belonging to the Bombay Bank?

A. Not that I recollect.

Q. Did you see any of them between the time of the meeting?

A. Frequently.

Q. And the time you signed the letter?

A. Yes; *I must have seen them almost daily.*

Q. Did you see them after you signed the letter?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever give notice, on behalf of the Asiatic Bank, that you required the security to be deposited before you became liable for any money?

A. No.

Q. In fact you let the matter rest after the 27th?

A. Yes.

Q. Except so far as signing the letter?

A. Yes; except so far as that.

Q. You knew Mr. Robertson very well personally?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever hear from him that he was going on advancing, although the valuation had not been made?

A. No; which valuation do you mean?

Q. The valuation of the jewels?

A. No; I did not take any control over the account.

Q. Did you ask any question about it?

A. I do not remember asking any question about it. I considered the Bank of Bombay had it in their own hands entirely to work it.

Q. You never told them, unless they got the valuation you would not be responsible?

A. No; and they never told me they had not got the valuation that was expected."

We regret that we are unable to accept this evidence as a candid statement of Mr. Morrison's actual position with regard to the twenty-five lac loan. We rose at the termination of the hearing of this cause after we had both heard and seen Mr. Morrison, in his capacity of a witness, with the strong impression that he was on such intimate terms with Mr. Robertson, Mr. Tracey, and Premchund, and in such daily intercourse with them that he (Mr. Morrison) could not and did not remain in ignorance of what was going on with respect to the loan. We found ourselves quite unable to believe that, on hearing of Mr. Crawford's valuation, he conducted himself in the unbusinesslike and extraordinary manner in which he now professes that he did. His demeanour in the witness-box, and his marked disposition to fence with all questions relating to his knowledge of the valuation, greatly aided us, as jurors, in arriving at the conclusion that, when he signed the memorandum D, 1, he was well aware of the deficiency in the jewels. Further consideration and an attentive reperusal of the evidence have not shaken us in that opinion. Holding that view, and also being convinced that, in open violation of the understanding arrived at upon the 27th April between the Exchange Banks and the Bank of Bombay, he, in collusion with Mr. Robertson and Premchund, before the promised security in jewels was deposited in full, and ascertained so to be by a satisfactory valuation, drew from the twenty-five lac loan no less than six and a half lacs, of which not a rupee ought to have been paid to the Asiatic Banking Corporation until those conditions had been fulfilled; we find ourselves constrained to say that the defendants cannot be suffered to escape from their liability to the Bank of Bombay, in respect of the defendants' share in the twenty-five lac loan, on the ground of omissions of duty or irregularities of which they were, through their agent, Mr. Morrison, well aware, and did not complain, but in which they acquiesced, or on the ground of breaches of contract and of duty in which, through their same agent, they concurred and took part. If Mr. Morrison did not know of all of the payments made by the Bank of Bombay, he at all events knew of two of the most improper of those payments and had quite sufficient warning to put him on inquiry as to the others. But that was an inquiry which he either did not care to make, or, having, as is most probable, made, does not choose now to admit that he did so. Further, the liability of the defendants' bank to recoup the Bank of Bombay, to the extent of the former's share in the twenty-five lac loan, never appears to have been disputed so long as their bank was a going concern, or Mr. Morrison in the management of it. These considerations have brought us to a different conclusion, in this case, from that to which we have arrived in the suit against the Oriental Bank Corporation. The 1st, 3rd, 4th, and 5th issues must, we think, be found in the affirmative and for the plaintiffs.

It is unnecessary to come to any finding on the second issue.

The question as to the amounts to be inserted in the findings on the 1st, 3rd, and 5th issues, or rather of the amount for which the verdict should be given, if there were a verdict for the plaintiffs, it was agreed, at the hearing, by counsel on both sides, should be referred to the Commissioner for taking Accounts, but I would suggest to the parties that they should, in order to avoid expense and costs, endeavour in the first instance, and before any reference is directed, to come to an agreement as to what the sum should be. This they may do without prejudice to their right to appeal to Her Majesty in Council. Should they be unable to agree to a sum, and should the parties so desire it, my brother Sargent and myself are willing to act as masters. Having heard this cause, and thus being familiar with the facts of it, the discussion of it before us would occasion less trouble and occupy less time than before the Commissioner, to whom it would be necessary to open the case at great length. In order to assist the parties in coming to such an arrangement, I propose to make some remarks on three of the items for which the Bank of Bombay claims credit in the account I, 1.

Those are items for commission paid to the trustees of Premchund Roychund on the sale of some of the immoveable property. I should be disposed to say, as to them, what, after careful consideration, I said in the suit relating to the Grant Buildings, brought by Mr. Robertson and Mr Smith, as trustees of the estate of Cursetjee Furdonjee Parukh, against the Land Mortgage Bank of India. It was as follows;—"The trustees would have had a plausible claim to commission on any sum realized by the sale, in excess of the debt due to the bank, for any such excess would have fallen into the general estate of Cursetjee Furdonjee. But they would not have any claim whatever upon the rest of the proceeds of sale, which would have been applicable in discharge of the mortgage debt due to the bank. The trustees derive their sole title to remuneration from the 5th and 20th sections of Act XXVIII of 1865. That remuneration is chargeable on the assets of the insolvent trader, as the latter section shows. The Grant Buildings were vested in the bank, and there remained in Cursetjee Furdonjee the equity of redemption only, that is, the right to redeem the property by payment in full of the mortgage debt. So far therefore as the mortgaged premises are concerned, that equity of redemption, and no more, formed part of his assets. In the event of a sale of the premises discharged of the incumbrance, the equity of redemption would be represented by the surplus, if any; and upon it, as being part of the general estate, the vote of the unsecured creditors under section 5 or an order of the Court under section 20, awarding 2½ per cent commission to the trustees, would attach, but on no other part of the proceeds of the security held by the bank. In *ex parte Whisson* (3 Deacon's Rep. 646) the Court of Review in Bankruptcy held that the Official Assignee was not entitled to any commission on £700, the proceeds of the sale of the bankrupt's mortgaged property, which were insufficient to satisfy the debt due on the mortgage, the Official Assignee having rendered no substantial service at the sale. Sir John Cross said—'The Commissioner is bound to look to the nature of the services of the Official Assignee, and the amount of the bankrupt's property. Now, if the Commissioner has in this case calculated any allowance to the Official Assignee in respect of the sum of £700, which was not the property of the bankrupt, he has done wrong, and the allowance must be rescinded.' Sir George Rose, after referring to a case which had been cited, said—'There the only question was whether the Official Assignee was entitled to so much. Here the only question is, whether he is entitled to anything. Suppose the Official Assignee had refused to execute the conveyance to the purchaser, unless he was paid the sum he claimed for commission out of the proceeds of the sale, I much question whether this Court would not have ordered him to execute the conveyance, and pay the costs of the application.' Whether, then, regard be had to Act XXVIII of 1865 itself, or to the practice in bankruptcy in England (which practice has, on more than one occasion, been taken as a guide by the judges of this Court in deciding other questions which have arisen under that Act), the claim put forth by the trustees to commission on the whole of the proceeds of sale, if they were permitted to conduct the sale, was wholly untenable." These observations may assist the parties in disposing of some of the items in the account. As to others, they may, to some extent, be assisted by some of our remarks in the suit against the Oriental Bank Corporation. I shall be glad to hear that they are able to avoid the expense of a reference. Under any circumstances the defendants must pay the costs of this suit up to and inclusive of the hearing.

Counsel on both sides said that their clients would be glad to avoid a reference, and the cause was permitted to stand over for that purpose.

Eventually, on the 15th of February 1870, a decree was, by consent of counsel on both sides, entered for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,81,911-10-0 without prejudice to the right of the defendants, (if so advised,) to appeal to Her Majesty in Council as to whether the plaintiffs were entitled to recover any sum. The decree, pursuant to the previous direction of the Court, awarded to the plaintiffs the costs of the suit.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Vingorla, 11th May, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind westerly, thermometer 90.

Cannanore, 11th May, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 83, barometer 29·900.

Tuticorin, 10th May, 10-10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind westerly, thermometer 92, barometer 29·78.

Mangalore, 11th May, 12 noon.—Weather fair, thermometer 88.

Carwar, 11th May, 1-15 P.M.—Weather fine, wind north-westerly, thermometer 83, barometer 29·99.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 11th May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Turkey, private, 10th May, 11-20 P.M.; via Russia, private, 11th May, 1-30 P.M. From Europe, via Turkey, 10th May, 8-20 P.M.; via Russia, 11th May, 11-40 A.M. From America, via Russia, 11th May, 3-10 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—11th May, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Turkey, 10th May, 2-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 7 hours 45 minutes.

Via Russia, 10th May, 1-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 7 hours 50 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 11th May, 8-44 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 1 hour 1 minute.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 10th May, 3-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 5 hours 11 minutes.

Via Russia, 10th May, 5-56 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 10 hours 53 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 11th May, 10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 4 hours 5 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 10th to 8 P.M. of the 11th May is as follows:—

	To Bombay Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	2 57	0 1
" Calcutta	6 37	1 6
" Madras	3 39	0 9

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

A grand composition, entitled "Beethoven," by Abbe Liszt, is announced for performance at the approaching Beethoven *fetes* in Weimar.

The Caryll papers have been presented to the nation by Sir Charles Dilke. The letters of James the Second and his Queen will be made use of by the Marquise Campana in her forthcoming work on the Stuarts.

An Interchange of Gifts.—*Le Gaulois* says that Marshal Prim has recently made a present to the Emperor Napoleon of 20,000 cigars with gilt ends and ornamented with the Imperial N., also gilt, on each cigar, which is estimated to be worth 1½f. In return the Emperor has sent to the Spanish Marshal a pair of vases of Sevres manufacture.

Building paper now forms a regular article of commerce in the United States. It is a hard, compact paper, like an ordinary book cover, and is saturated with tar, and used on the outside of frame buildings, under the clapboards, also under shingles and floors, to keep out damp and cold. It is also used on the inside, not saturated, instead of plastering, and is said to make a warm and cheap wall. The Rock River Paper Company of Chicago are doing a large business in it.

A Wonderful Exploit.—A woman slept in Stonehouse workhouse, Plymouth, on April 10, aged 92 years. She had walked from Greenock to Truro (Devon,) leaving the former place six weeks before Christmas last. Her walk occupied her eleven weeks and four days, and she was now on her way back to Scotland, having left Truro on April 4. The woman states in proof of her age, that she was born in the 92nd Regiment, and that in the year 1798 the regiment was sent to Ireland during the Rebellion, at that time she was 19 years of age.

PRESERVATION OF FISH.

The Governor-General in Council has approved of the suggestions made by Dr. Day for the prevention of the wholesale destruction of fish in the neighbourhood of weirs and on Government canals, and the Lieutenant Governor has directed the following rules to be observed on all Government canals in these provinces:—(1.) That the size of the mesh of the nets be not less than four inches in circumference, and that the interstices of all basket traps should not be less than two inches in the clear. (2.) That one bay in each under-sluice be left open, at least one day every week, when water is not running over the anicuts, so as to allow the young fry to descend to the sea. (3.) That all night fishing and netting be prohibited within half a mile of any weirs or anicuts on the lower side, or within 200 yards of all masonry or other dams on the upper side, as wholesale destruction of fish is now caused by fishing in this manner.

AFGHANISTAN.

There has been a financial crisis in Caubul, resulting like that in India, from mistaken estimates. The Caubul "Financial Member" stated last year on his budget day—some notice of which statement appeared in this journal,—that the revenue of Afghanistan would exceed the expenditure by Rs. 10,000. It now turns out that the military estimates were of too "sanguine" a character, and that more troops were entertained than were estimated for. The deficiency is not to be made good by additional taxation: the army is to remain in arrears.

Meer Azab Khan and Meer Mulla Mahomed Khan, two of the nobles who have given so much trouble in Beloochistan, have arrived in Cabul from Khelat, whence they are fugitives. They have been hospitably received by Shere Ali, who has assigned them for residence a house in the Bala Hissar, and made them money allowances. Their followers number about seventy, and on waiting on Shere Ali, the Meers urged their claims as Afghans born to redress at his hands, of the wrongs done them by Khodadad Khan, the Meer of Khelat, who has confiscated their properties. The Ameer gave no assurance of the kind asked for, but it was understood that he intended to lay the complaints of the fugitives before the British Government.

If we are to believe the reports in circulation amongst the "best informed" parties at Caubul, 2,000 Russian troops (not necessarily all Russians) have reached Samarkand from Tashkend, under an officer of the Czar, named Jandar. One report has it that the Russians meditate an attack on the King of Bokhara, which could only have for object his deposition to make way for a son of his on whom they could place more reliance. Another report is that the Russians intend moving on Shuhr-i-Subz and Kurshee, and that they have collected troops for that purpose at Jam. The latter report has caused Shere Ali some uneasiness, for Shuhr-i-Subz though Trans-Oxus is opposite Balkh, and if a Russian possession would be, the Ameer holds, altogether too near. These reports may be very vague, but coming as they do come from different points beyond Afghani Turkistan, they indicate an unanimity of expectancy which in the East may not be wholly disregarded. It is certain that Abdool Ruhman has been sent away from Samarcand—to St. Petersburgh, according to one story; to Tashkend, according to another. Ishak Khan is still at Samarcand where he is allowed Rs. 180 per diem by the Russians to pay his followers, while those of Abdool Ruhman have been dismissed and advised to return to their country! Is it that Ishak has been selected as most worthy to play "puppet," and Abdool deported to be taken care of elsewhere as a *detenu*? Still another and very plausible report had crossed the frontier to Turkistan. It was that the Russians, marshalling forces to move westward on Khira, had directed the King of Bokhara to have supplies ready at every stage within his dominions, and to furnish 5,000 troops of his own.

Intrigue flourishes in the Bala Hissar just as at the courts of more powerful and wealthy monarchs. Early in April, one Gholam Hussein, a follower of the Sirdar Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, the eldest and least clever of the sons of the Ameer, secretly handed to Shere Ali three letters which purported to have been addressed to the Naib Alum Khan, the Governor of Turkistan, two by Mahomed Hussein Khan, the Ameer's brother and Governor of Caubul; the third by Mahomed Uslum Khan, the Ameer's half-brother, all three letters having correct and genuine seals. The burden of these letters was that the Governor of Turkistan ought cunningly to manage to prevent Ibraham Khan from taking over the government of Turkistan as, according to the writers, Shere Ali intended Ibrahim should do; and this was followed up by phrases of half meaning, artfully implying that between the writers and the Governor of Turkistan there existed an understanding to accomplish a certain unmentioned secret project "as soon as they could get an opportunity," the whole winding up with an assurance that, the project accomplished, they (the writers) would promptly wait on Alum Khan. Shere Ali saw through the forgery and handing over the letters to the Sirdars whose names were counterfeited, directed them to discover who the evil party was who had thus attempted to deceive him. This, neither of the two Sirdars have troubled themselves to do—the fact being that they are satisfied that the "evil party" is no other than Ibrahim Khan, whom as the son of the Ameer they will not accuse, well-knowing that if the Ameer wished the offence brought home to him, he would cause the truth to be forced from the messenger who delivered the letters to himself.—*Mofussilite*, May 7.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Mr. Alexander Grant, Superintending Engineer, Rechna District, appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer, Punjab Northern State Railway, during the absence of Mr. Lee Smith, has assumed charge.

An English court of justice once decided that a kiss was worth exactly four shillings and sixpence, and the Recorder of Rangoon, if he had chosen to take the husband's price, might a day or two ago have appraised a wife at exactly sixpence more. The circumstances were these. A Burmese had his jacket—valued by him at five shillings—stolen from him and was fortunate enough to capture the thief. When brought into court the defendant apologised for the theft, and offered to let plaintiff have his wife at that price. The Recorder, however, would not allow the compensation to be made.—*Pioneer.*

The investiture of the young Rajah of Kuppurthulla was celebrated at his capital on the 25th ultimo. Among the nobles present were the Maharajah of Puttiala and the Wuzeer of the Maharajah of Cashmere, each of course attended by a suite of Sirdars and influential officers. Mr. L. Saunders, as representative of the British Government, presented a turban, a shawl and letter of condolence, to which the young Rajah replied in English, thanking the Government for its sympathy and expressing a hope that the friendship between them would never be broken. The Durbar remains open for a fortnight in order to allow all intending persons to present their *nuzzurs*, the number of which promises to be very large.—*Pioneer.*

We hear from Dinapore that on Monday last a determined act of suicide was committed by a corporal of the band of the 3rd battalion Rifle Brigade. The deceased was a member of the Glee Club, and a very clever musician. In a fit of temporary insanity, no doubt, he ran up the steps leading to the roof of the hospital, jumped on the parapet and threw himself headlong on to the flags beneath. Death, as may be supposed, was instantaneous, for the brains were found protruding. The general regret at his untimely end, says a correspondent, was fully borne out the following morning by the number of officers and men who attended the funeral.—*Lucknow Times*, May 7.

A Conundrum.—"Why are Royal Academicians the best dressed men in the world? Because even Solomon in all his glory was not R. A'd (arrayed) like one of these."

Mr. Jefferson Davis is said to be writing a novel, which he will complete before the year is out. It relates to the Mexican war, is not to touch on recent politics, and will be published first in England.

Life and Death at Monaco.—Within the last fortnight the demon of gambling has secured three fresh victims. An actor, formerly engaged at the Italian Theatre at Nice, blew out his brains, after having lost his last franc at the play table. Last week a ruined gamester cut his throat, and two days afterwards another hung himself in consequence of his losses. These catastrophes are stated to have excited only a momentary curiosity, and in no way checked the progress of the play or the numbers of the players.—*Home paper.*

We have hardly got our spring fashions yet. I see the parasols are about twice the size they used to be, and that a light buff shade is the fashion. Handles the same colour as the rest of the parasol are also a good deal sold. Very pretty neck-ties have just come in. They consist of a double frill of lace sewn on to cambric, embroidered with fleur de lys. This same cambric similarly embroidered forms a sailor's knot in front. The shoes are worn with very pointed toes, and a lady would be quite out of the fashion if she didn't wear very long narrow bows of ribbon on the instep, and exceedingly high heels. Nothing but square-bodied dresses with sleeves coming to the elbow and finished off with frills are to be seen in the evening, save for very full dress occasions, such as balls and the like. The last new thing in note paper is a coloured edge, the envelopes to match, with the coloured border on both sides, in the same form as black-edged paper. On the envelopes where the seal is supposed to be the day of the week is printed in the same colour.—*English Letter from a Lady Correspondent in the Madras Mail.*

THE POONA DEFAMATION CASE.

Dr. FRASER'S JUDGMENT.

[CONCLUDED FROM YESTERDAY'S "GAZETTE."]

We have now to inquire whether the words printed, and intended to be read, and the words spoken in the public assembly, on which this prosecution for defamation of character is instituted, are defamation in the sense of section 499 of the Indian Penal Code.

Section 499 of the Penal Code defines defamation to be the making or publishing, by words either spoken or intended to be read, any imputation concerning any person (the word person including any Association of persons whether incorporated or not) intending to harm, or knowing or having reason to believe that such imputation will harm the reputation of such person; and further, to harm the reputation of a person is explained by the Penal Code to mean, directly or indirectly, in the estimation of others, lowering the moral or intellectual character of a person, or lowering the character of a person in respect of his caste or of his calling, or lowering the credit of a person.

That person and that association must be already of a very damaged, depraved and low character, whose reputation would not be harmed by the imputation that they had published in the public journals what was in every respect false, and were unworthy of confidence for having spoken or printed as facts regarding others the merely idle inventions of their own minds. Narayen Bapoojee Gorey is a young gentleman occupying a very respectable and responsible post, for the due performance of the duties of which, truth, honesty and trust are required. The Hindoo Widow Marriage Association numbers amongst its members native gentlemen of the highest character and position in society, and moreover is an association of reformers whose reputation as good men and true possesses a value to them which it is impossible to estimate too highly. To impute concerning them the publication of statements in every respect false, to impute dishonesty, and baseness of action, cannot but lower their moral character in the estimation of others, cannot but lower their credit, cannot but lower their characters in respect of their callings, and also in respect of their caste; for judging from what has already been done in the way of exclusion from caste and from the grounds for such exclusion, we cannot but conclude that Narayen Bapoojee Gorey and the Hindoo Widow Marriage Association are liable to excommunication in virtue of these imputations. The Court, therefore, has no doubt whatever of the defamatory character of the words libelled, if not proved to be true.

Our next inquiry is, whether the evidence before the Court proves that the statements of the printed proclamation, exhibit B, ascribing falsehood to Narayen Bapoojee Gorey and the Hindoo Widow Marriage Association in respect of the statements contained in the letter published in the *Dnyan Prakash*, exhibit A, are true or false: that is, whether the evidence proves that Vyenkut Shastree Matey did or did not make such statements to Vishnoo Shastree Pundit and others in the Tribhuvan Mut on the evening of the 13th April last, as are ascribed to him.

The evidence that such words were spoken by Vyenkut Shastree Matey, on the occasion referred to, is given by complainant, by witness No. 6, Vishnoo Ramchunder, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum, by witness No. 7, Vishnoo Pundit, proprietor and editor of the *Indu-Prakash* newspaper of Bombay, by witness No. 9, Keshowrao Pandoorung, 1st assistant master in the F. K. Mission Institution, and by witness No. 10, Sudeshwar Shastree bin Bahiruv Joshee. Their evidence is unequivocal, perfectly consistent, not in the slightest degree impaired by a rigid cross-examination, and it is the evidence of witnesses entitled by their well known characters to the fullest credibility.

The defence set up by Vyenkut Shastree Matey is that of an *alibi*. An *alibi* when true is the most complete of all answers. A false *alibi*, however, is a favourite defence with guilty persons, and Courts are very naturally therefore suspicious of all *alibis*, and always subject them to rigid scrutiny. Fabricated *alibis*, when detected, turn the tables against those who employ them in their defence. The evidence in support of this defence is given by witnesses Nos. 15, 16, and 17. The contradictions in this evidence are glaring and numerous: to enumerate them all would be to reproduce the bulk of the evidence. They are such as are wholly irreconcilable with the hypothesis that the witnesses were speaking the truth, and testifying to facts within their own knowledge. The contrariety in their statements affords satisfactory evidence that at least some of the three, all supposed to be present in a particular place on a particular occasion, were not there. The Court has no doubt that these witnesses have been suborned, that their evidence is throughout false, and that the defence of an *alibi* is a pure fabrication.

The necessary conclusion is that the statements of the letter, exhibit A, are true, and the denial of them in the printed proclamation, exhibit B, is false.

We have further to inquire whether the evidence before the Court proves that Gunesh Shastree Malwunkur read the printed proclamation, exhibit B, in the public meeting on the 17th April last, and spoke in that meeting the words concerning Narayen Bapoojee Gorey, with which he is charged.

The evidence that he publicly read the printed proclamation, exhibit B, in that meeting, is given by witnesses Nos. 2, 3, 8, 11, for the prosecution, and Nos. 18, 19, 20, for the defence. Gunesh Shastree Malwunkur admits that he publicly read the printed proclamation, exhibit B, at that meeting. This part of the charge, therefore, is proved. The evidence that he spoke in that meeting the words concerning Narayen Bapoojee Gorey, with which he is charged, is given by witness No. 2, Chintamun Sukharam, public prosecutor in the Poona District Court; by witness No. 8, Venayek Ramchunder, bachelor of arts of the Bombay University, and student of law in the Government Law School, Bombay; by witnesses Nos. 3 and 11,—witness No. 3, Gunput Venkutesh, a student in the Deccan College, having made notes at the meeting of the proceedings that took place in it; and which is the strongest testimony, by witness No. 12, the Shunkeracharya Swamee. Witnesses Nos. 2 and 8, who depose distinctly to the words used by Gunesh Shastree Malwunkur, are entitled from their well known characters to the fullest credibility; and witness No. 12, the Jugutgooroo of the Hindoo religion, occupying the highest position in the Hindoo community, is not only entitled to the fullest credibility, but it is impossible to suppose that he would wilfully perjure himself in a court of justice.

Gunesh Shastree Malwunkur denies that he used the words with which he is charged, with the exception of the words gorey and kaley, which he admits; and in his defence he produces three witnesses, Nos. 18, 19, 20. Witness No. 18 contradicts in his cross-examination almost every statement made in his examination in chief. He is the man of equivocal character, employed to take the deposition of Vyenkut Shastree Matey, denying the statements contained in the letter, exhibit A. Witness No. 19 gives a downright denial to the positive statements made by witness No. 18 regarding his attendance at certain meetings held in reference to the defence to be made in this trial. In cross-examination this witness was questioned about matters which lay at a distance, and the falsehood of his direct testimony was shown by comparing it with the facts elicited. Witness No. 20 flatly contradicts himself in his cross-examination as regards his attendance at meetings held in reference to this trial. I cannot help applying to each of these three witnesses the maxim—*falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus.* The conviction forces itself upon my mind that their untrue testimony has not arisen merely from their interest or bias in favour of their party, however strong their evidence shows that interest and bias to be; but that it has proceeded from an intention to mis-state and deceive.

The Court considers, therefore, that the evidence irrefragably establishes the fact that Gunesh Shastree Malwunkur did publish, in a large public assembly, the printed proclamation, exhibit B, and did speak in that public assembly the defamatory words concerning Narayen Bapoojee Gorey, with which he is charged.

The learned counsel for the defence laid great stress upon the argument, that the printed proclamation, exhibit B, was merely an answer, and a calm, dignified answer to the letter, exhibit A. However truly this might be argued with reference to the written statement given by Vyenkut Shastree Matey, No. 13 of the Record, it cannot be truly argued with reference to exhibit B; for this latter, besides answering the letter, contains a sweeping and wholesale charge of falsehood against the Hindoo Widow Marriage Association, to which not the remotest reference was made in the letter, exhibit A. The learned counsel also laid great stress upon the singular argument, that what was said by Gunesh Shastree Malwunkur, in the public meeting, concerning Narayen Bapoojee Gorey, was said only in jest, that it was a mere joke. Even admitting that it was a joke, we have no precedent to justify a defamation on the ground that it was perpetrated in joke. "A joke's prosperity," says the great Shakespeare, "lies in the ear of the hearer;" if the anti-reform portion of that large assembly had ears to hear a wholesale charge of falsehood against the opposite party and a charge of dishonesty and baseness against one of that party as a joke; it is quite certain that the reform portion of the assembly had not ears thus to receive it. Jokes have been properly defined as the cayenne of conversation: therefore if unseasoned defamation is an offence, defamation perpetrated in joke must be an aggravation of the offence. This singular argument thus makes against the defence.

The learned counsel also laid great stress upon the argument that there was nothing offensive in the tone and manner of Gunesh Shastree Malwunkur when he read and spoke against Narayen Bapoojee Gorey and the Hindoo Widow Marriage Association in the public assembly—that there was an entire absence of all malice. We must inquire into this question of malice. The legal import of the term differs from its acceptation in ordinary conversation. It is not as in ordinary speech only an expression of hatred and ill will to a person, but denotes a wrongful act done intentionally without just cause or excuse. Now as regards Venayek Shastree Matey, if he had gone no further than to give his written statement as directed by the Shunkeracharya, there would have been no legal malice, because that was not a wrongful act, nor was it done without cause or excuse. In going further, and issuing a printed proclamation containing sweeping accusations of falsehood against a whole association, he did a wrongful act intentionally without cause or excuse. Where a man publishes a writing, which upon the face of it is libellous, the law presumes that he does so with that malicious intention which constitutes an offence. Thus it was said by Lord Tenterdon, that a person who publishes what is calumnious concerning the character of another, must be presumed to have intended to do that which the publication is necessarily and obviously intended to effect, unless he can show the contrary. No attempt has been made in this case to show that the publication was made under circumstances which justify it.

As regards Gunesh Shastree Malwunkur, he publicly read the printed proclamation, exhibit B, that is, published it, and spoke defamatory words concerning Narayen Bapoojee Gorey, in a public meeting convened for a special and entirely different purpose: he did so without any authority from the president of the meeting, and in violation of that authority; for the Shunkeracharya deposes that he directed Gunesh Shastree Malwunkur to read the written statement of Vyenkut Shastree Matey, No. 13, of the Record: instead of reading this, as directed by the Shunkeracharya, he read the printed proclamation; and his doing so was entirely out of place; that is, he did a wrongful act intentionally, without cause or excuse. In his case, moreover, the evidence before the Court proves malice not only in its legal sense; but in its acceptation in ordinary speech, of hatred and ill-will. Witness No. 7 deposes that some 250 persons have been excommunicated in Bombay merely for expressing their opinion that certain other persons ought not to have been excommunicated; and that Gunesh Shastree Malwunkur was the instigator of all these excommunications. I consider it further a proof of legal malice, that is, of a wrongful act done intentionally, without cause or excuse, when persons charged with defamation of character seek to discharge themselves from the consequences of such defamation by setting up false defences and producing false evidence; for if the wrongful act had not been done intentionally, without cause or excuse, there would have been an honest confession of the act, and an apology offered for it.

It only remains now to state distinctly the degree of criminality of each of the accused persons.

The publication of the proclamation, exhibit B, is admitted by the defence; and Vyenkut Shastree Matey admits that he signed it after it had been read over to him, and that he had it published. It is proved that the statements in that proclamation regarding Narayen Bapoojee and the Hindoo Widow Marriage Association are false, and they are therefore libellous. However, Vyenkut Shastree Matey states that he did not himself write the proclamation. There is in his case great significance in this statement: it signifies that some influence, which he could not resist, had been brought to bear upon him to extract this false statement from him. He is a man of the very advanced age of four score years; it is evident from his whole appearance that his mind and judgment have failed through age, that the imbecility of second childhood has come upon him. In this almost helpless state, he has been without strength to resist the evil influences that have been brought to bear upon him. Advantage has been taken of his weakness, by designing and malicious men, and they have made him their victim. If the ravages of age have left him mind enough to realize hereafter the sad condition into which his victimizers have brought and abandoned him, it must bring down his grey hairs with sorrow to the grave. It is of the nature of an apology when he states that it was through mistake that he sanctioned the publication of anything regarding the Association. His imbecility or unsoundness of mind is so apparent that the Court does not require that it should be formally alleged and affirmatively proved, and it seems to bring him under the general exception of sec. 84 of chap. IV of the Penal Code.

Venaik Shastree Matey had some cause or excuse for publishing the proclamation, exhibit B, but Gunesh Shastree Malwunkur had none. It is proved that he published it in a large public assembly convened for an entirely different purpose, and that he did so without authority from the president of the assembly and in violation of that authority; and his eagerness thus to publish it affords grounds for the suspicion that it was he who extracted the proclamation from the aged Vyenkut Shastree; and this proclamation is proved to be false, and it is defamatory. It is proved that by words spoken in that public assembly he made imputations concerning Narayen Bapoojee Gorey, intending to harm his reputation. It is proved that in publishing this defamatory proclamation concerning complainant and the Hindoo Widow Marriage Association, and in making the imputations concerning Narayen Bapoojee Gorey, harmful to his reputation, he acted from express malice, *malâ fide* and vindictively. It is proved finally, that in seeking to discharge himself from the consequences of the defamation, he did not act fairly and honestly, but produced false evidence, which the Court considers an aggravation of the offence.

The Court finds that accused No. 1 Vyenkut Shastree bin Chintamun Bhut Matey, from imbecility, the effect of very old age, comes under the general exception of sec. 84 of chap. IV of the Penal Code, and directs that he be acquitted and discharged, and that his bail be cancelled.

The Court finds that accused No. 2 Gunesh Shastree bin Bapoojee Malwunkur, is guilty of the offence charged, namely, that he defamed Narayen Bapoojee Gorey, and the Hindoo Widow Marriage Association, by publishing concerning them false imputations, intending to harm their reputation, an offence punishable under section 500 of the Penal Code; and the Court directs that he be simply imprisoned for thirty-two days.

THE MEETING BETWEEN THE VICEROY AND THE MAHARAJAH OF KASHMIR.

Sealkote, 3rd May.—The journey from Allahabad to this rustic spot is a dusty journey, and the road from Wusseerabad simply disgraceful. However, we are in the merry month of May, and I am writing this without a punkah, so complaints must be hushed. There have been races here about a week ago, and people from other stations having been admitted, the usual "happy family" meeting has been the result. I am not, however, going to discuss this here now, but I will endeavour to lay before your readers an account of the doings of the Viceroy of India and the Maharajah of Kashmir. The latter's train of elephants and advance guard arrived in the station on Friday, the 29th ultimo, and on the following day his Highness appeared. He was met by an escort of the 10th Bengal Lancers and by the 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzee Regiment Native Infantry. Fourteen elephants with their magnificent silver and silver-gilt howdahs were drawn up on the road and fell into the procession. The Maharajah's encampment had been formed on the maidan in rear of the Sudder Bazaar, about a mile and a half out of cantonments, and thither his Highness proceeded under the usual salute of nineteen guns from the battery of Royal Horse Artillery. The great tent is certainly very magnificent. The lining and hangings are of Kashmir work and the three poles are encased in massive silver. Of course cloth of gold abounds in all directions, and the entrance, formed by shamiannahs of scarlet cloth, has a very grand effect. The encampment, the elephants and housings, the train of camels and the personal retinue were worthy of an Eastern prince, but the army almost rendered the whole concern an absurdity. The infantry in tight scarlet tunics, white trousers, the oldest of "Albert" chakos, flint lock muskets and marvellous "Europe" boots, were almost painful to look upon. The cavalry in chain armour and breast-plates, badly mounted on badly-fed horses, could not but excite a smile. The crowds of camp followers, and the dirt consequent upon their unwelcome presence, gave a squalid appearance to what should have been a gorgeous spectacle. These rajahs all know well how to get up a Lord Mayo's show, but they seem to delight in the proverbial continuation of it. I had almost forgotten to mention His Highness's band and artillery. Our old friend Dave Carson would have found material for a full entertainment by glancing once at the former, and the latter reminds one forcibly of a dilapidated reproduction of the Elizabethan age. A triumphal arch,—consisting of evergreens on a frame-work of wood and ornamented with scrolls bearing the somewhat homely "Welcome to Sealkote," and the indispensable "God save the Queen"—was erected at the cantonment end of the Wusseerabad road, and under this arch it is probable that His Excellency the Viceroy quietly passed on Sunday afternoon. At any rate he attended divine service at the station church in the evening and was accompanied by his personal staff. On Monday, the 2nd instant, the military part of the station was alert by daylight, for at 7 A.M. the Viceroy was to receive the Maharajah in durbar. The house of the Commissioner, Major Jenkins, was the place of reception, and very well got up for the occasion it was. The 58th Regiment furnished a guard of honour, which extended along the front of the house and up the steps into the hall. The remainder of the regiment lined the road through the compound, and their formation was continued by the 12th Native Infantry. The two Lancer regiments, European and native, formed an escort for the Maharajah, while the battery of Horse Artillery was drawn up on the maidan in rear of the Commissioner's house. Precisely at 7 o'clock the Maharajah and escort arrived, and at the same time the Viceroy ascended the dais and took his seat upon the chair of state prepared for him. The side of the room to the Viceroy's right was occupied by the Maharajah's people, and to the left by the inhabitants of Sealkote, Lord Mayo having most courteously asked the ladies of the station to attend. The Maharajah is short in stature, much darker in complexion than one would expect, and wears the hair on his face in the ferociously twisted manner common to his country. Upon taking his seat on the Viceroy's right he appeared ill at ease, and in fact during the whole interview seemed to wish himself far away. An old correspondent of your's has told us that "the Hindostanee tongue should be studied while you are young," and for this reason I cannot give you an exact account of the conversation between the two dignitaries. There was an interpreter, of course, and a right good one, but the band of the 58th Regiment outside rendered hearing almost impossible to those at any distance. I heard the Maharajah making excuses for not meeting the Duke of Edinburgh at Calcutta, and I heard a good deal of conversation relative to sport in the Punjab and the Maharajah's dominions. Whatever was said about the great object of the meeting was certainly not audible to the general public. We come now to the gifts presented by the Viceroy. An ornament of gold and diamonds was fastened in the Maharajah's turban, and a necklace of pearls, emeralds and rubies thrown round his neck. Similar presents, but of smaller size, were made to his son. The presents laid upon the floor cost fifty-five thousand rupees, and consisted of an enormous silver vase with several cups of the same metal, so that a spectator might have imagined he was viewing the ornaments from Sir Joseph Hawley's sideboard. Next came a silver tea and coffee service, a claret jug with goblets, and some very pretty ornaments for a dining table. There was a double breach-loading gun by Purdey, 12 bore I think, and a case of inlaid ivory-handled pistols. There were two sets of binoculars, a compass, a very handsome clock, and a gold watch and chain. A splendid ormolu writing service and rich silk shawls for the whole of his Highness' retinue complete all that I can now remember of the list of gifts. A pair of grey carriage horses were presented by the Viceroy in addition. The chief amusement of the proceedings was the manner in which the Maharajah's people came up to the scratch to be presented to Her Majesty's representative. I never saw men in such a down-right funk upon any occasion that I can remember. The meeting lasted about three

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quarters of an hour when the Maharajah withdrew, under the regular salute, the Viceroy seeing him to the door. At 12 o'clock Lord Mayo held a levée at the Commissioner's house and all the male population of the station attended. A description of this is unnecessary. In the evening the troops were all out again disposed as before, with the exception that the infantry lined the road leading to the Maharajah's encampment, and the cavalry escorted the Viceroy, who arrived at 6-30. I here note a significant fact. The Maharajah rode out half a mile from his camp to meet the Viceroy, and the two passed through the lines of troops together. The sitting was a very short one and was confined solely to the return presentations. These consisted almost entirely of shawls and other rich specimens of Cashmere workmanship. A *soirée musicale* was given as a finish by Mrs. Jenkins, Lord Mayo and staff attending. I hear the assembly was a very brilliant one, but the night was hot and the people thirsty, and nothing worthy of record took place. This morning at 4 o'clock the whole brigade was in motion for the edification of the Viceroy, officers having been twenty-four hours at work without rest, and the men suffering from the effects of European "marching order" in an Indian May. When the exercise in the field had been brought to an end, the Viceroy inspected the barracks of the 58th Regiment, and at about 6 P.M. he and the Maharajah took their respective departures under their respective salutes, leaving Sealkote to what I hear is its not unpleasant dull routine. I have but little more to say, and don't think I have troubled your readers with more than was necessary. I have briefly described the Maharajah, but of the Viceroy will only say that he appeared to be in excellent health and that his presence and bearing were well worthy of Her Majesty's representative. The great object of the meeting has been attained, and transit duties will no longer interfere with a free, and it is to be hoped, prosperous trade between British India and the countries to which the Maharajah's territory is the only practical route.—*Pioneer.*

MR. HAYWARD'S EXPEDITION TO THE PAMIR STEPPES.

CAMP YASSIN, 7th March.

As I venture to hope the Indian public regard with somewhat of interest the success of British enterprize, and the results of geographical explorations and scientific research in Central Asia, I take the opportunity of sending to India a brief *resumé* of the progress of the Pamir expedition up to date; and, what is of far greater importance, a history of the events which have occurred in the countries trans-Indus during the past twelve years. My present communication having special reference to the aggressions of the Maharajah of Kashmir in the Gilgit valley, I will proceed to lay before you a relation of the occurrences with which I have become acquainted. The countries of Chitral and Yassin have been from time immemorial under the rule of the ancestors of the present chief, Rajah Aman-i-Moolk, while the present Yassin chief is descended from a branch of the same family. They claim descent from Alexander of Macedon, through the kings of Khorasan. It is certain they possess a pedigree of high antiquity, and can boast an uninterrupted succession. The eldest son of the Chitral ruler takes the name of Shah Katore, which title was assumed by the grand-father of the present chief, Aman-i-moolk. The chiefs of Yassin have intermarried so frequently with the family of the Shah Katore, until apart from a common descent they have become the same in their feelings and prejudices. Even Swat can hardly be considered to be more inaccessible to Europeans on account of the bigotry and fanaticism of its inhabitants, than the countries of Chitral and Yassin. But there is this difference. While the population of Swat owns no allegiance to any ruler and acknowledges solely the spiritual authority of the Akhoond, the inhabitants of Chitral and Yassin are as much subject to their respective rulers as any serf in Russia, or fellah in Egypt or Turkey. The ablest and most energetic of these later Yassin chiefs would appear to have been Rajah Goor Rahaman Khan, who ruled over the territories of Yassin and Gilgit from about the year 1835 to 1858, a period ever eventful in Indian history. During the reign of this chief, Goolab Singh, the Maharajah of Kashmir, commenced active hostilities against Gilgit, after having conquered Ladakh and Baltistan. While, however, Goor Rahman was alive, the Dogras could never obtain any footing in the country across the Indus. Dying in 1858, dissensions as to the succession arose amongst his sons; and the present Maharajah of Kashmir, who had succeeded Goolab Singh, was enabled to take advantage of the disturbed state of the country to intrigue with members of the same family. A large force of Dogras suddenly crossed the Indus at Boonji, and succeeded in establishing themselves in the fort of Gilgit, which position they have since maintained solely by force of arms. Either in ignorance of the event, or from a disinclination to interfere, this act of aggression did not call down from the British Government the severe remonstrance which it so justly merited. In the treaty of 1846 between the British Government and Maharajah Goolab Singh, it is stated in Article I,—"The British Government transfers and makes over for ever in independent possession to Maharajah Goolab Singh and the heirs male of his body all the hilly or mountainous country with its dependencies situated eastward of the river Indus and westward of the river Ravee, including Chumba and excluding Lahoul, being part of the territory ceded to the British Government by the Lahore State according to the provisions of article 4 of the treaty of Lahore, dated 9th March 1846." And again in Article IV,—"The limits of the territories of Maharajah Goolab Singh shall not at any time be changed without the concurrence of the British Government." It will be seen that by thus crossing the Indus and annexing the territory to the *westward* of the specified boundary, the Maharajah of Kashmir has most signally infringed the treaty of 1846 with the British Government. Furthermore, this treaty is being persistently infringed by the continued attempts at aggression in the direction of Yarkand and Badakhshan. Since the seizure of the fort of Gilgit, the policy pursued by the officials of the Maharajah towards the several tribes has been one uniform system of intrigue and treachery. It is a striking anomaly that a court so notorious for its parsimony as that of Jummoo should be content to expend large sums of money yearly for the purpose of maintaining its position across the Indus. What ulterior motives the Kashmir durbar may entertain will be presently glanced at.

After the seizure of the Gilgit fort the Dogras lost no time in planning a further advance to Yassin or Hunza. The Yassin territory offered the greater inducement for a raid, from the country being more fertile and productive, and the approach easier, whereas the small mountainous tract occupied by the Hunza tribe is not only most difficult of access but yields no produce which might tempt an invader. No serious expedition, however, was undertaken until the year 1863. In the spring of that year the Dogras secretly collected a force of some 6,000 men with the intention of invading Yassin. So unexpected was this raid that they surprised the chief and his followers, who seeing they had no chance of resisting such overwhelming odds, fled with their wives and families to the hill-fort of Madoori, six miles distant from Yassin. The chief escaped to Chitral, and the Yassin villagers who had fled for safety to the hills of Madoori, endeavoured to come to terms with Hoshara, Samad Khan, Jowahir Singh, and Esau Bogdur, the petty Rajah of Ponyal, and other Dogra leaders. They were assured that no harm should befal them if they would evacuate the fort and lay down their arms. They did so in the simple faith that no injury, as sworn to on oath, should be done them. A part of the Dogras who had gone round the fort then made their appearance amongst the women and children. The men were outside the fort and unable to protect their wives and little ones, for whom they would doubtless have shed their blood had not treachery beguiled them of their weapons. The Dogras immediately commenced massacreing the women and children. They threw the little ones into the air and cut them in two as they fell. It is said the pregnant women, after being killed, were ripped open and their unborn babes were hacked to pieces. Some forty wounded women who were not yet dead were dragged to one spot, and were there burnt to death by the Dogra sepoys. With the exception of a few wounded men and women, who ultimately recovered, every man, woman and child within the fort, and in all from 1,200 to 1,400 of these unhappy villagers, were massacred by the foulest treachery and cruelty. After plundering the place, Yassin was burnt and all the cattle carried off, together with some 2,000 women and men. Several hundreds of the poor people died from exposure and starvation before they had crossed the Indus, whilst many of the surviving prisoners are still in confinement in Kashmir, though of others, and alas the greater part, not a trace can be found. Most of the women are still in the zenanas of the Dogra leaders and sepoys. I have visited Madoori, the scene of the massacre, and words would be inadequate to describe the touching sight to be witnessed on this now solitary and desolate hill side. After the lapse of seven years since the tragedy I have myself counted 147 still entire skulls, nearly all those of women and children. The ground is literally white with bleached human bones, and the remains of not less than 400 human beings are now lying on this hill. The Yassin villagers returned to bury their dead after the Dogras had retired, and the skulls and bones now found at Madoori are presumably only those of villagers whose whole families perished in the massacre. In one place where the slaughter seems to have centred, are the blackened remains of rafters mixed with charred human bones. At this spot the wounded women who were yet alive were burnt to death by the Dogra sepoys. I have seen and conversed with many orphans in the Yassin territory whose fathers, mothers and brothers all perished. One little girl of eight years of age was brought to me who at the time of the massacre was a babe at the breast, and the blow that severed her little arm slew her mother also. Her father perished likewise. Such are the atrocities committed by men who are in the service of a feudatory of the Viceroy of India. The Dogras have twice attacked Hunza but unsuccessfully, since they have each time been driven back with heavy losses. In the autumn of 1866 they invaded the country of Dilail, lying on the right bank of the Indus opposite Chilas. Fortunately the villagers had time to place their families in safety and no women were massacred. Some 120 of the Dilail peasantry were however seized and immediately hung, the sepoys cutting at them with tulwars as they were hanging and still alive. On returning from Dilail to Gilget the Dogra forces were caught in a heavy snow-storm on the Chonjur Pass, where nearly 150 sepoys perished from the cold. No active aggression has since occurred; but the Maharajah of Kashmir meditates further hostilities, since he has pensioned a brother of the Yassin chief, an unscrupulous villain, who has already murdered an uncle, a brother and the whole of that brother's family, and who is now in Gilgit petitioning for troops to take Yassin and rule there on behalf of the Dogras. I have written all this in the hope that the Indian public may be made aware of what our feudatory, the Maharajah of Kashmir, has perpetrated across the Indus. Apart from the infringement of any treaty, and putting all political motives aside, I trust that every Englishman and Englishwoman in India will join in demanding justice upon the murderers of innocent women and children. It is now seven years since this foul massacre occurred, but though long delayed, that redress for the grievous wrongs inflicted upon them, which right and justice should not deny the poor Yassin villagers, cannot be far distant. The English public must not think that these innocent women were "niggers," as they might choose to term them. They were descended from the ancestors of the true Aryan stock, and had eyes and tresses of the same hue as those of their own wives and children. It is imperative that a Political Resident with full powers should be stationed in Kashmir and the Maharajah's boundary fixed at the Indus, necessitating their giving up Gilgit, and then such things cannot be. A remonstrance on the part of the British Government will not have the desired effect; indeed, nothing short of active interference and actual supervision for the future will be any guarantee that no further aggression and atrocities will occur. The officials of the Court of Jummoo make it their special aim to misrepresent the status of the Maharajah towards the British Government, representing the British as his tributaries, and this version is but too readily believed by the tribes, since the strong fact that the Government has never interfered tends to confirm such impression. It is also strikingly apparent that these Gilgit officials are actuated by the sole motive of self-interest, and a wish to provoke hostilities, and preference to securing that friendly intercourse with the tribes which might be established by their acting with greater tact, and a more sincere wish to promote peace and friendship.

It is, I believe, well known, that Russian agents have already met with a favourable reception in Kashmir; at least this fact is known to those who have had opportunities of ascertaining the truth and viewing the system of policy pursued by the Court of Jummoo. I may even hint at agents of the Maharajah's who are now in Central Asia, of agents in Tashkend and in Bokhara, all sent secretly by this most loyal feudatory of the Viceroy of India. The late annexation of the district of Kohat to Khokand brings Russian influence to within little more than 200 miles of the pass at the head of the Yassin and Gilgit valleys. That the Maharajah is now intriguing with Russia by the route of Gilgit, Yassin, Kolat, Hissar and Bokhara cannot be doubted; nor is it less clear that should the Court of Jummoo be allowed to continue the policy it is now pursuing, they will very shortly involve the British Government in what may be serious complications in Central Asia. That the Dogras should, however, be permitted to make raids into foreign territory to massacre innocent women and children, and commit the greatest atrocities, is a disgrace to a Christian Government. The Dogra sepoys now in Gilgit have attained to such a lawless state as to openly declare that should they ever succeed in reaching Hunza they will massacre every man, woman and child in the place. His Highness the Maharajah gave a medal for the Yassin raid in 1863. On this is inscribed in Persian "Medal for valour at Madoori!" It is worthy of the most careful consideration that five months after the massacre of Madoori in 1863 occurred the raids into British territory on the Peshawur frontier which led to the Umbeyla campaign. Let the Government interfere and restore Gilgit to its rightful owner, the chief of Yassin, and I will guarantee that such an act of justice will create such confidence in the integrity of British rule and power that not only the chiefs of Yassin and Chitral, but even the Akhoond of Swat, will at once send in their adherence and offer of service to the British Government. On the other hand, if the Maharajah is still allowed to aggress, the most bitter feeling of hostility and hatred will be engendered against British rule and there will never be a quiet frontier. In the cause of humanity and justice it is imperative for the Government to act strongly and decisively: no half measures will do here. When this loyal feudatory of Kashmir was lately paying his respect to the Duke of Edinburgh at the Lahore durbar, amidst all the tinsel and glitter that Oriental pomp and splendour could throw around him, could these heaps of human skulls and bones have been there, what a silent tale they would have told of foul treachery and bloodshed. Again I must beg you to use your columns as the means of placing before the Indian public the above fact and an editorial from your talented pen could not fail, I feel sure, to excite public feeling and cause an interest to be taken in the subject.

As to my expedition, I may mention that I have reached Yassin, and have met with a most favourable reception and friendly assurance from the chief, Rajah Meer Wulli Khan. I have explored nearly all the country in the basin of the Gilgit and Yassin rivers, and have now just returned from the foot of the Darkote Pass, leading over into Wakhan and the basin of the Oxus. This pass, as well as the Shunder Pass leading over into Chitral, is now closed by the snow, and I find it will be impossible to get laden animals across until May or June. Once across the pass down to the Pamir Steppes, and I am very sanguine of meeting with a favourable reception. In placing the above facts before the public, I must ask you to be good enough to refrain from connecting my name directly with the statements, unless it is absolutely necessary. I have no wish to gain notoriety by showing up the ill deeds of the Kashmir Maharajah. But if it is necessary to substantiate the statements by publishing the name of your informant (the only Englishman who has ever been able to ascertain the facts, for the simple reason that he is the only one who has ever visited Yassin), you have then the fullest authority to mention mine.

I may also state that official reports on the subject have been submitted to the Supreme Government of India as well as the Punjab Government.

CAMP GILGIT VALLEY, 22nd March.

Thinking it was risky staying in Yassin until the passes open I have returned to Gilgit, and most fortunately, for I find the Maharajah's officials here, in order to serve their own purposes, have caused a report to be spread that I have been *plundered* in Yassin (mark I have been particularly well treated) and have sent off orders to Astor for the force there to march at once to Gilgit for the purpose of invading Yassin. My return has stopped them and they are now hurrying back, but not before I have ascertained the truth of the movement. Comment on such an act of faithlessness would be unnecessary, and had they invaded Yassin while I was there, such act would have been fatal to the whole Pamir expedition, since the Yassin people could but have connected the invasion with my presence there.

GEORGE W. HAYWARD.

MRS. FAWCETT ON THE ELECTORAL DISABILITIES OF WOMEN.

ON April 8 Mrs. Fawcett delivered a lecture on the above subject in the Lecture Hall, Greenwich. Mr. J. Stuart Mill occupied the chair. The hall was filled with a highly respectable audience, about half of whom were ladies.

Mr. J. S. Mill introduced Mrs. Fawcett, who was attended by Professor Fawcett, M.P.

Mrs. Fawcett read an able and elaborate lecture, in which she refuted, in a clear, soft voice, the various arguments urged against the enfranchisement of women: such as that women are sufficiently represented already by the men; that women are easily influenced; and that, if they were allowed to vote, it would practically have the effect of giving votes to their nearest relations or favourite clergymen; that women are so obstinate that if they had votes it would lead to endless family disputes; that women were intellectually inferior to men; that if women had votes they would soon want to be in the House of Commons; that women's proper sphere was her own family, and that politics would draw women from domestic duties; that women did not want to vote; that most women were Conservatives, and that their enfranchisement would have a reactionary effect on politics; that the excitement of politics would have a prejudicial effect on the mental and physical powers of women; that political power was repugnant to the feelings of women; and that the idea of their enfranchisement was monstrous, and should be treated only as a joke. In refuting these, she referred to the unjust laws existing in relation to women's property, marriage, &c., which women ought to have some power in erasing from the statute-book. Many women contributed largely to the national revenue, and therefore ought to have a voice in its expenditure. She maintained that all, whether men or women, who were endowed with intellectual faculties, should have full liberty of action, and that the rights of women should stand or fall by those of men. If it was proved that women were intellectually inferior to men, it was no argument in favour of depriving women of the franchise, any more than that electoral power should depend on the gradation of intellect in men. She argued, a woman should be something more than merely a housekeeper or nurse, whilst the argument that politics would withdraw women from domestic duties was equally applicable to women attending meetings, reading newspapers, going for a walk, or going to church, &c. Many women were unmarried or without families, and politics could not therefore take them from domestic duties. She doubted whether the male electors of the borough of Greenwich devoted an hour a week to their political opinions; and women were not therefore likely to let politics interfere with the comfort and duties of home. Her experience was, that women who devoted a fair attention to the public questions of the day had the best-managed homes. With regard to women wanting to enter Parliament, she thought that matter might be safely left with the various constituencies of the country. She denied the assertion that women did not want the suffrage, and urged that the feeling that women ought to exercise the rights of citizenship was growing daily more earnest and general. The highest political power of the State was invested in a woman, and women generally were entitled to a share of political power. She vehemently denied the assertion that political power was repugnant to the feelings of women. The electoral freedom of women was in accordance with the Divine will. She had too much faith in the male population of the country to apprehend that women would be annoyed or insulted when going to the poll to record their votes. She believed the adoption of the ballot, and the abolition of nominations, would have the effect of insuring order at elections. The argument that the enfranchisement of women was monstrous, and to be treated only as a joke, had received its deathblow. The law recognized no difference of sex, and the enfranchisement of the country was incomplete as long as the suffrage was not extended to women. Mrs. Fawcett was frequently cheered during the delivery of the address.

Mr. J. Baxter Langley moved that the meeting was of opinion that the exclusion of women otherwise legally qualified for voting for members of Parliament was contrary to the law and practice in force in reference to parochial elections and other systems of representative Government; and that the meeting resolved that a petition to Parliament should be signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting in favour of removing the disabilities of women; and that the borough members should be requested to support the prayer of the petition in the House of Commons.

Mr. Wm. Gardiner seconded, and the resolution was carried with only three dissentients.

A unanimous vote of thanks was accorded to Mrs Fawcett for her able lecture.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

M. RENAN.

AMONG the signs of the new time which has come to the French people is the fact that M. Renan's restoration to the chair of Hebrew in the College of France is now a matter of certainty. Eight years ago, the brilliant critic was appointed to fill that office, and no one disputed his scholastic fitness. But by one party he was detested for religious, and by another for political, reasons. His "Etudes d'Histoire Religieuse" and his "Livre de Job" had revealed the cloven hoof of scepticism, and his rejection of all dogmatic tenets was none the less unwelcome because accompanied by a tender and even a passionate admiration for the spirit of the several religious creeds. Nor did M. Renan find much more favour in the ranks of literature and politics. Since the *Coup d'état* was still fresh in the memory of Paris, it was impossible to forget that the Montalemberts, the De Tocquevilles, the Berryers, and all that was most brilliant among the intellects of France had been arrested as the enemies of order; and it was deemed the duty of culture and scholarship to fight the battle of the Opposition. But M. Renan held aloof. He would use his exquisitely beautiful style neither to preach Republicanism nor to assail the Empire. A scholarly recluse, he shrank from the bustle and vulgarity of Democratic life. At a later date he scandalised the Liberalism of France by eulogising, in a chapter of extraordinary brilliancy, Imperial Rome for the rest and the safeguards which she gave to culture; and only a few months ago he published, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, a remarkable essay on "La Monarchie Constitutionnelle en France," to prove that the only suitable Government for France was the rule, not of a Republic, but of a Constitutional Emperor or King. In 1862, he had already committed the unpardonable offence of accepting employment and reward from the Imperial Government, and hence the rhetoric of his opening address was drowned by the indignant clamours of the audience. As the clerical party had then a potential voice at the Tuileries, M. Renan found his philological labours summarily brought to an end, on the plea that he was casting contempt on revealed religion, and thus imperilling public order. After a temporary suspension from his duties, he was urged to resign his office; but he stubbornly refused, and, finally, the Court influence of the clerical party proved so strong that the Minister of Public Instruction was forced to dismiss the great scholar. With indignant eloquence M. Renan denounced the insult thus offered to science; but for the time his words were fruitless. At last, however, the chair is again vacant, and, theological as well as political passions having now cooled, M. Renan's reappointment is now deemed inevitable.—*Daily Telegraph.*

RECESS STUDIES.*

THIS volume is one of those publications composed and edited upon the principle of literary partnership and limited liability of which we have seen many of late years. Sir Alexander Grant and some studious friends thinking that the autumn recess might be dedicated to more useful pursuits than Alpine climbing or Continental wanderings resolved to employ that period last year in writing on subjects familiar to them, and the result appears in the essays before us. These papers deal with a variety of topics, political, social, and economical, of present interest to the majority of Englishmen; and it is not too much to say that, although they are the product of holyday time, they bear no traces of holyday trifling, and that several of them display mature thought, special knowledge, and no common ability. Indeed, the names of some of the contributors, of well-known eminence in letters or science, are a sufficient guarantee that whatever they might handle would be treated thoroughly and well; and, upon the whole, these *Recess Studies* fulfil the hope expressed by their authors, that they may form a collection of "calm and careful judgments upon some of the questions occupying, or likely to occupy, the minds of men in Parliament or elsewhere."

The essays fall into five groups relating to a variety of subjects. The first and, perhaps, most important group deals with the question of the tenure of land, which the condition of the land system of Ireland has forced suddenly into marked prominence. . . .

Two papers, by Mr. James Stirling and Professor Jenkin, form the second group of essays in the volume before us. These papers deal with the difficult question of the co-relation of labour and capital, made prominent by the Trades' Union movement, and represent the views of opposite schools. . . .

The third group of essays in this volume is composed of a paper by Dr. Wallace upon religious tendencies in Scotland, and of two papers on Scottish education by Sir Alexander Grant and Mr. Craig Sellar. Dr. Wallace's essay is full of interest, and contains a clear and thoughtful description of the relations of the churches of Scotland and of the spirit and feelings of their communions. The Episcopalian Church is making decided progress and is even exercising a marked influence on the religious bodies outside its sphere; but its growing power is due in the main to the increase of æsthetic taste in Scotland which an ornamental ritual gratifies; it is confined to the upper classes; and the mass of the people still retains its fixed and traditional hatred of "Prelacy." Presbyterianism, in its three great divisions, is in every sense the national faith; and, notwithstanding their feuds and discords, signs are not wanting that its rival organizations are less widely separated than they were formerly. Taking the whole country, the great majority of the people are members of the Establishment; but in some districts the Free Church prevails: the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church have of late settled their chief differences; and many persons think the Establishment insecure, though we see no reason to doubt its stability, and it is idle to argue from the precedent of the abolition of the State Church in Ireland. Meanwhile, Dr. Wallace truly observes, we see even in Scotland proofs of the momentous change in religious thought passing over the mind of civilized Europe. The ascendency of the liberal spirit and phenomena which are closely allied to it—the quickening of the individual conscience and of sensibility and taste—are exhibited in the land of Knox and Cameron in the gradual weakening of the force of dogma, in a broader interpretation of Scripture and doctrine, in a growing dislike of narrow formulas, in a tendency to associate art with worship; and Scottish Calvinism, though deeply rooted in the hearts of the people, has lost much of its more repulsive and harsh features, and has put off something of its austere bigotry. We have no space to do more than glance at the remaining essays in this group. Sir Alexander Grant shows that the great "Hospital" Schools of Edinburgh need considerable reform, that their patronage is not well administered, that they fail in some of the objects of education; he sketches a plan on the basis of which he thinks their governors could co-operate to improve them; and we hope these functionaries will make good use of the time afforded them by the Government Bill to place these establishments on a better footing. Mr. Craig Sellar's interesting essay deals with the whole question of popular education in Scotland, and notices the failure of the many attempts to treat the subject in a comprehensive way. He thinks the "religious difficulty" in Scotland arises mainly from the mutual jealousies of the clergy of the rival communions, and in no great degree from the feelings of the people; and he insists that only secular education ought to receive direct support from the State, though indirectly the State should afford facilities for religious instruction by seeking aid from the different churches.

An essay from the pen of Sir Charles Trevelyan and another from that of Mr. Chisholm Anstey complete the remaining groups of the series. Sir Charles describes in attractive language what he saw and heard during the course of a tour from Pesth to Brindisi in 1869; his paper abounds in interesting details about Turkey, Greece, and the Eastern Question. His experiences lead to one conclusion—that in all places, and under all circumstances, the rule of the Ottoman is associated with barbarism, poverty, and decay, and that Greece and the Christian races of the Empire are advancing rapidly in civilization and becoming superior to their ancient masters. Improvement springs up as if by magic wherever the baleful influence of the Crescent has been withdrawn or is in decline: it derives strength from the weakness of the Turk, and, so to speak, presses upon his retreat; it is arrested and permanently kept back in the provinces where his power is dominant. This is written, as it were, upon the face of these countries,—in Servia, progressive, despite many obstacles; in the difference between Wallachia and Bulgaria, in the squalor and ruin of the magnificent city enthroned upon the shores of the Bosphorus, in the uprising of emancipated Greece; and Sir Charles Trevelyan lets us plainly see that the Turkish Empire already is, in his judgment, almost a thing of the past, and that the Christian populations must, before long, gain the upper hand, whatever their destiny. The essay contains very pleasing sketches of Constantinople and of the impressions suggested by a visit to Greece, and every scholar will read with delight Sir Charles's picturesque account of Athens, though possibly classical enthusiasm has led him to exaggerate in some degree the progress made by the reviving Hellenic kingdom. Mr. Chisholm Anstey deals with a subject with which he has had peculiar acquaintance—electoral corruption, and the means adopted to cope with this evil—viz., inquiries by Parliamentary Committees and by Judges and Commissions under the recent statutes. Mr. Anstey condemns in no measured language the famous resolutions of 1704, by which the House of Commons arrogated to itself the exclusive cognizance of electoral corruption; he insists that this matter was and ought to be the province of the Superior Courts, and, probably with some personal bias, he objects to the present mode of inquiry, first by Judges and then by Commissions, subject to the criticisms of a Bench of which the members, in some instances, have no reason to regret election contests. However this may be, we agree with him that the system of inquiry into corrupt practices by a Court of Commissioners who combine the functions of prosecutors and judges at once, without the assistance or the restraint of litigant parties or their counsel, is not altogether free from objection, though these inquisitions have worked tolerably well in the result, if they have been invariably slow and tedious in the process. We have outrun our limits, and can only repeat our assurance that in these *Recess Studies* our readers will find a very interesting volume. —*The Times*, April 16.

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* *Recess Studies.* Edited by Sir Alexander Grant, LL.D. Edinburgh, 1870.

THE "MARSEILLAISE."—This journal, in its impression of April 15, made the following announcement:—"Yesterday evening we received a visit from a summoning officer. Our friend Barbaret (the *gerant* of the *Marseillaise*) is summoned to appear on the 19th instant, to answer a charge of publishing in this paper on the 13th of April an article headed, 'Address of a group of female citizens of Lyons to the women of Creuzot.' That article is impugned as—1. Seeking to disturb the public peace, by exciting mutual contempt or hatred between citizens; 2. Attacking the principle of property; 3. Addressing to the soldiers of the army incitements to seduce them from their military duties, and from the obedience which they owe to their chiefs. We are not forgotten, it seems. The address which has brought upon us this fresh prosecution is signed by working men's wives, who in a moment of indignation have not feared to cry aloud to their sisters, 'Courage and hope!'"

PURCHASE IN THE ARMY.

A ROYAL COMMISSION has been appointed to inquire into and report on the practice of paying in respect of promotion, and of receiving in respect of retirement, sums in excess of those sanctioned by Royal Warrant of February 3, 1866. The Commissioners are Sir George Grey, the Earl of Devon, General Peel, Mr. G. W. Hunt, M.P., Sir William James, Sir James Yorke Scarlett, Major-General Steele, and Mr. P. H. Muntz, M.P. They are commanded to inquire into the extent and the manner in which the practice of payment in respect of promotions may have been carried on, the incidents of the practice, and the circumstances under which the person who may have paid any such sum has been accustomed to receive the like sum back on the sale of his commission, or otherwise, and the circumstances under which the sum paid has been irrecoverable; the degree of recognition which this practice may have received from any public departments or officers, and how far any statutes which now or heretofore may have prohibited the said practice, and any royal warrants and regulations affecting the same, have been actually enforced. Mr. Ralph Henry Knox has been appointed secretary to the commission.

SPANISH RECREATION.

MADRID, April 2.

A CONVERSATION which I held the other day with a party of English travellers on the Spanish frontier confirmed me in an opinion which I had long entertained—that our countrymen when they cross the Channel for the purpose of amusement run after every object indicated by the perennial *Murray*, but entirely overlook the people. Though they know no more of architecture than your humble servant, and never had taken the trouble to enter Westminster Abbey, they consider themselves morally bound to see certain cathedrals at the hour most convenient to themselves, however their æsthetic proclivities may interfere with the feelings of the devout when they walk jauntily between the worshipper and the object of veneration; and they will go miles out of their way to behold an altarpiece for the contemplation of which they would grudge a threepenny omnibus fare if it were exhibited at the South Kensington Museum. Their pleasure, indeed, seems rather of an arithmetical kind, based on a stern resolution to view the largest possible number of objects in the shortest possible time.

I may be right or I may be wrong, but it is my conviction that to exhaust a great city thoroughly, to observe those habits of men that are totally different from our own, is a process far more instructive than a feverish search after an infinity of things inanimate. I come to Spain to learn something about Spaniards, and I bear in mind the assertion of Schiller, that man is never in earnest except when he plays. Having no personal knowledge of any Spaniard, I will look at the people through their amusements.

On Friday, the 1st inst., I arrived at Madrid, and the first objects which met my view were a programme of a bull-fight that was to be held on the following Sunday, and an announcement that on that very evening at the Teatro de los Variedades (Théâtre des Variétés), something would be performed entitled "*Los Siete Dolores de Maria*," *Anglice*, "*The Seven Dolours of the Virgin Mary*." Here, at any rate, was something out of the common. Was the performance to consist of a play or a moving picture?

At half-past 8—the time when plays generally begin at Madrid—I betook myself to the Teatro de los Variedades, and on paying the price of admission found myself encumbered with a formidable collection of mysterious documents. On inquiry I learned that these entitled me to remain in the theatre for the entire evening, inasmuch as I was a magnificent person, who had paid my 8 reals (2 francs) for the best place, whereas the more economical patrons of the theological drama contented themselves with a portion of the performance. The "half-price", familiar in London when I was a juvenile has long vanished, but in Madrid they have a "quarter price," with a tariff corresponding to the division; and at the end of every act a box-keeper took away one of my documents as a voucher for value received.

Was the performance to consist of a play or a moving picture? A play most decidedly. Without any great show, or any violent efforts at sensation, the life of the Redeemer, from His presentation in the Temple to His descent from the Cross, was dramatically represented before a body of persons who evidently regarded the whole affair as a matter of course. We hear of a representation of the Passion that occurs once in three years in Southern Germany, and we read of the Coventry and Chester Mysteries; but in these we have cases of grand exceptional exhibitions. The remarkable peculiarity in the Madrid mystery is that there is nothing solemn about it. On a Friday in Lent a dramatized version of the New Testament is as much in place as a pantomime on Boxing-day in our capital; only, let me add, that whereas the pantomime creates an excitement, the sacred history is contemplated with the sort of respectful indifference that would signalize the revival of a standard comedy. The theatre is neither empty nor very full, and looks very much as the theatre in Tottenham-street looked before it was polished by Miss Marie Wilton into the Prince of Wales's, and animated with the genius of Mr. T. W. Robertson. Babies are brought by their mothers; the spectators generally are of an humble class, and if a gentleman wishes to make a remark to his neighbour he is not in the least deterred by the representation of the awful event on Calvary.

How was this monstrous piece performed? This question cannot be answered till all English notions are violently thrust aside. In London such a performance would be a simple abomination; in Paris it would only be tolerated from a morbid love of wickedness; but in Madrid one feels that it accords with the sympathies of the multitude, and I may venture to affirm that the awful subject is treated with great modesty and refinement. The resources of the theatre are evidently limited; there is no luxury in the way of decoration, but the manager has learnt the use of the lime-light, and I can scarcely conceive a more effective tableau than that which was presented to the spectators when the curtain rose for the fourth act and discovered the Redeemer crucified between the two thieves.

I do not suppose that the actors at this little Teatro de los Variedades are to be taken as specimens of histrionic art; but, as far as I am able to judge, they play with good emphasis and discretion, articulating with exceeding distinctness. The Virgin, the Redeemer, the Magdalen and Pontius Pilate are marked characters, and still more conspicuous is the penitent Thief, who in the early part of the story appears as the protector of the Holy Family during their sojourn in Egypt.

I have left my *Thilo* and my *Tischendorff* at home; but, unless my memory greatly misguides me, this early appearance of the Thief in the sacred history is derived from one of the apocryphal Gospels; and I think I may say the same of the miraculous preservation of Mary and Joseph by the descent of the branch of a tree, which conceals them from their pursuers. The *Protevangelium*, the *Book of Infancy*, the *Book of Mary*, and other apocryphal works of the kind, had an enormous influence on the popular Christianity of the Middle Ages, and in Madrid the 19th century is still mediæval. The conventional manner of representing the three "Kings" or wise men, the ox and the ass at the Nativity, the assumption that Joseph is an old man (which, by the way, I do not find on the Spanish stage), are all derived from the apocryphal Gospels.—*The Times.*

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20	38	11	4	34	13	4	35	29	6	0	30	0	0
30	40	0	0	36	0	0	40	30	0	0	31	13	4
40	48	14	0	44	0	0	45	34	12	0	38	3	4
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A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... " 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

The UNDERSIGNED are AUTHORIZED to ACCEPT FIRE and LIFE RISKS on behalf of this Company.

Prospectuses containing Tables of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 6th May 1870.

WANTED.

WANTED, a GODOWN near the Elphinstone Circle. REMINGTON & Co.

WANTED, an OVERSEER for the Local Funds Department, Nassick. Salary Rs. 120, with Travelling Allowance. A thorough knowledge of Surveying, Levelling, Plan Drawing, and Estimating is required.

Applications to be made, personally or by letter, to the LOCAL FUNDS ENGINEER, Nassick.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. The present occupant will vacate on the 31st May. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

OFFICE TO LET, the COMMODIOUS PREMISES situated at 25 Church Gate Street, about to be vacated by the Chief Engineer's Department, G. I. P. Railway Company. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession on Malabar Hill, the Commodious Bungalow, MALABAR CASTLE. For particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 23rd April 1870.

TO BE LET, the TOP FLOOR of a House situated at No. 6 Apollo Street, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, Solicitors. For particulars apply to RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., No. 4 Rampart Row.

TO LET, TWO ROOMS suitable for Offices on the second floor of Block No. 2, Elphinstone Circle, facing the Custom House.

REMINGTON & Co.

TO LET, at DAPOOLIE, a LARGE HOUSE, furnished, with a detached BUNGALOW, from the 27th of May to the end of October 1870, or later if required. Dapoolie is 7½ miles to the south of Bombay, two steamers ply weekly to and from the port of Hurnie, which is 7 miles from the former place. It is the best seaside sanatarium on this side of India, and the houses are beautifully situated with a nice garden and an abundant supply of excellent spring water. Rent Rs. 75 per mensem.

For plans and further information apply to

HENRY ROGERS, Byculla.

NOTICES.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP and SIR CHARLES SARGENT in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
VERSUS
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has resumed the management of the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation. There are besides three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEE[illegible]

JEWANJEE [illegible]

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHE[illegible]

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the [illegible] HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the [illegible] patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last sea[illegible] intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hote[illegible]

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the [illegible] therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a l[illegible] dah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also [illegible] Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range [illegible] and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness mainta[illegible] Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, briliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some dis nce from the main building.

TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF BENGAL JUTE.

To-morrow Friday the 13th inst. at 3 P.M. Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction on the Carnac Bunder on account of the concerned. By order of Thacker Ramdass Khaipar,

M R K—125 bales Bengal jute ex ship John Elliott.
Ditto 125 ditto ditto ditto ex Douglas.

SALE OF Hardware, Sponge, Fancy Goods, Time-pieces, Clocks, &c.

To-morrow Friday, the 13th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms—

Fire-proof safes 24 by 36 inch, Colling's mail axels 1¼ and 1½ inch, patent mail axels, long bolts 1¼ and 1½ inch, carriage springs, key vices, tacks, sledge hammers, 15 and 21 day clocks, time-pieces, magenta colour, printed woollen table covers, &c.

SALE OF RAILWAY SLEEPERS.

On Saturday the 14th instant at 4 P.M. Messrs. Crawford & Co. will submit to auction sale at the Borree Bunder where they now lie

855 Jarrah wood sleepers

GRAND SALE OF DIAMONDS AND EMERALDS,

On Tuesday, the 17th May, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will submit to Auction Sale, at the offices of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Meadow Street, opposite to the late shop of J. and W. Watson and Co., now known as "Jewanjee's Exchange," the sale commencing at 1 o'clock, a large assortment of loose diamonds of all sizes and of various qualities, consisting of brilliant, rose, and table diamonds.

These will be put up in small parcels to suit the requirements of purchasers, and the whole will be laid out in the above premises for inspection two days before the day of sale.

There will also be for sale several valuable Bracelets set with brilliants, rubies and emeralds, and several valuable ornaments such as earrings, &c., set with brilliants, rubies, and emeralds; some of the above are of immense value.

N.B.—A deposit of 15 per cent will be required from each purchaser, on the cost of each lot, upon same being knocked down. All further particulars as to terms of sale, &c., will be made known at the time of sale, or previously by application to the undersigned.

SALE OF THE SHIP "PROSERPINE."

On Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. Crawford & Co. will submit to public auction at their rooms in Marine Street, the frigate built ship "Proserpine," together with all her masts, yards, sails, &c., which to her may appertain and be on board at the time or sale.

This fine vessel, 1003 tons per register, was built in Her Majesty's Dockyard, Plymouth, and is constructed entirely of oak, having been intended for a man-of-war. On this account her fastenings, all of which are of copper throughout, are unusually heavy and in unusual quantity. In addition she is secured with having, lodging and diagonal knees, breast and after hooks, bilge straps, stout shelves, stringers and sister Keelson's. Has two decks, and beams for a third deck. Has trunk cabins and top gallant forecastle.

She was docked in Liverpool so late as 1867, when she was stripped, caulked, and yellow metalled over patent felt, and was classed in 1864 at Lloyd's A 1, for 8 eight years. She is amply provided, and is held in high estimation by the well known reliable Marine Surveyors, Captain Dixon and Blackmore.

This magnificent vessel can be seen any day riding gracefully at anchor in Bombay Harbour, and the list of stores will be shown, and all other information given, on application to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A bay Arab horse sound and young.
A fine hansom cab.
A Crystal Palace garden engine, complete.

Bombay, 12th May 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

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